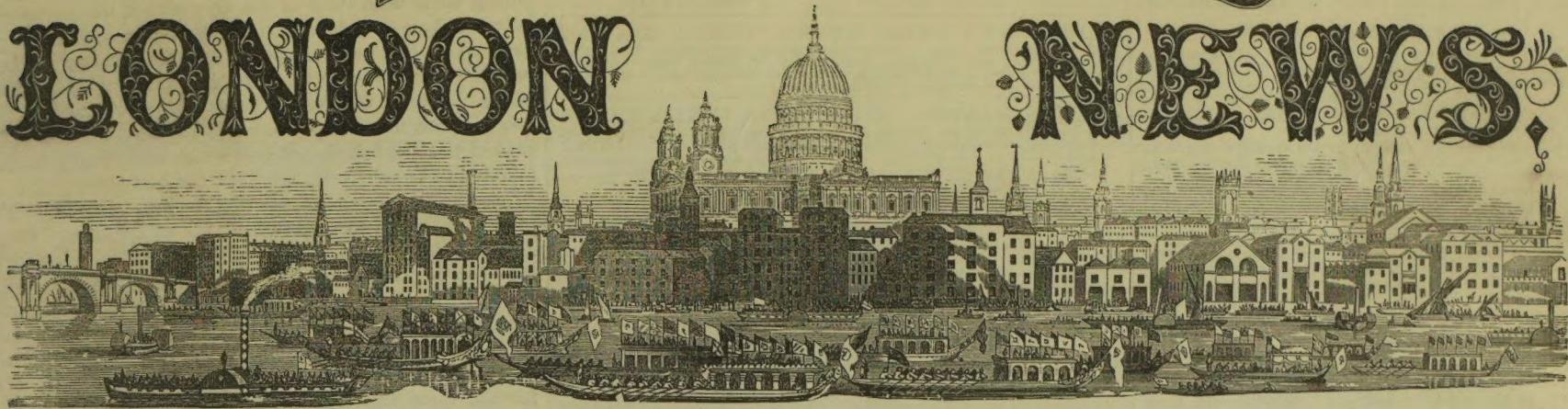


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1932.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { BY POST, 6½D.



THE WAR IN TURKEY: CALLING THE PEOPLE TO ARMS AT ADRIANOPLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th ult., at Southsea, Hants, the wife of E. H. Condon, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, Army, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Broxbourne Park, Dunbar, the Marchioness of Bowness, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th ult., at the parish church of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, by the Rev. Thomas Greenall, Rector of Grappenhall, and the Rev. Richard Greenall, Vicar of Stockton Heath, Cheshire, brothers of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Gibbs, Vicar of Crosthwaite, Gilbert Greenall, of the Old Rectory, Grappenhall, to Eugenie Marie, daughter of Colonel A. Mattée, of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

On the 27th ult., in the Cathedral, Armagh, by the Very Rev. the Dean, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Moore Morgan, Edward Vaughan Forshall, Esq., M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, third son of the late Rev. J. Forshall, F.R.S., F.S.A., Secretary and Keeper of MSS., British Museum, to Annie, widow of John Hay Hardyman, Esq., W.S., and third daughter of the late William Paton, Esq., J.P., Armagh.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon, Bart., M.A., Rector of Fetcham, Surrey, and the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, John, eldest son of John Penn, Esq., of The Cedars, Lee, Kent, and Eastwick Park, Surrey, to Amy Florence, daughter of Thomas Lucas, Esq., of 12a, Kensington Palace-Gardens.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, Homefield House, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, John Cooper, Esq., aged 89.

On the 27th ult., at No. 7, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, Evan Griffiths, the only child of Griffiths and May Smith, aged 8 weeks.

On May 24, at Prahran, Melbourne, Maria Susannah, the beloved wife of G. H. Hethersole, C.E., aged 35 years, of consumption.

On the 28th ult., at Berwick House, St. James's, Fanny Florence, wife of Colonel Owen Williams, Royal Horse Guards.

On the 1st inst., at 59, Holland Park, Kensington, Annie, the wife of J. H. Teare, late of Tacna, Peru.

On the 3rd ult., at Annandale Lodge Gardens, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Hester, the beloved and much lamented wife of James Flower, Esq., C.E., in her 51st year.

On the 28th ult., at Etal Manor House, Northumberland, Lady Augusta FitzClarence, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, and sister of the present Earl of Glasgow, in the 75th year of her age.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12.

SUNDAY, AUG. 6. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. J. J. Cockshead, Vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy-square; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Meritzburg.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Buckworth.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Maritzburg; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. W. Milroy, M.A., Reader in the Rolls Chapel.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger.

MONDAY, AUG. 7. Bank Holiday. Royal Academy closes.

South Kensington Museum, Science lectures: 10 a.m., Professor Goodwin on Illustrations of Applied Mechanics; 4 p.m., Professor Ball on Calculating Machines.

Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Regatta: Redcar Summer Meeting.

Athletic Sports: Stoke-upon-Trent.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9. South Kensington Museum, Science lectures: 10 a.m., Professor Goodwin on End Measurement; 4 p.m., Professor Ball on Astronomical Instruments.

Royal Archaeological Institute, Colchester: meetings of the sections, conversation.

Regattas: Ely, Bath, Mersey and Irwell, Oxford, King's Lynn, St. Neots' Corinthian Yacht Club, Dover, Newark, Oxford City, Royal Victoria, Yacht Club, Ryde (six days), Bridgnorth.

Athletic Sports: Nuneaton, Spalding, Olyney, Sheffield, Doncaster, Northampton, Wilton Park, Newport (Monmouthshire), Littlehampton.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Horse and Dog Show (two days).

South Kensington Museum, free lecture on Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Professor H. McLeod on Gases). Races: Croydon.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8. Art-Union Exhibition opens. Trinity Law sittings end.

South Kensington Museum, Science lectures: 10 a.m., Professor Goodwin on Conversion of Motion; 4 p.m., Professor Ball on Astronomical Instruments.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity. Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
				Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Miles.	In.				
July 26	29.377	67.0	54.8	'66	3	55.4	'81.0	WSW. SW.	290	.005	
27	30.013	60.8	42.5	'54	2	57.4	73.0	N.W. NE.	131.		
28	28.643	60.6	54.4	'81	8	56.5	68.4	WSW. S.	293	.150	
29	29.954	60.6	45.7	'60	6	53.0	72.8	WSW. W.	288	.000	
30	29.942	64.1	49.8	'62	—	57.6	74.3	SW. SSW.	240	.095	
31	29.062	60.6	55.8	'85	7	55.7	69.8	SE. SW.	372	.115	
Aug. 1	30.027	57.1	41.7	'59	4	48.5	67.3	SW. WSW.	261	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected 30.043 30.023 29.999 29.994 29.913 29.936

Temperature of Air 66.5 62.0 62.1 62.0 61.9 61.1

Temperature of Evaporation 60.8 62.2 53.9 52.8 57.0 61.6

Direction of Wind W. NW. SW. W. SSE. SW.

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Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha arrived at Osborne, on Monday, on a visit to the Queen, having been received at Southampton by Colonel Du Plat. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out with her august relatives. Prince and Princess Philip left for London on Tuesday, being attended by Colonel L. Gardiner to Southampton.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily, and has also witnessed the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta from her Majesty's yacht, which lies off Cowes, and in which the Queen and the Royal family have made frequent cruises in the Solent.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at an entertainment at East Cowes, last week, given in aid of the widows and children of the men who lost their lives by the explosion on board her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Horatia Storford has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has succeeded Colonel Gardner as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, held on Tuesday, the Lord Provost announced the arrangements connected with the inauguration of the memorial to the late Prince Consort, and stated that her Majesty would be accompanied on the occasion by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. He also stated that there would be no ceremony or official reception on the arrival of the Queen on the 16th inst. At three o'clock the same day her Majesty would receive an address from the Magistrates and Council in the Palace. The address will be inclosed in a gold and silver casket. The Royal Company of Archers, of which the Duke of Buccleuch is Captain-General, and Lord Wemyss, the Duke of Roxburgh, and the Marquis of Tweedale are Lieutenants-General, are to form the Queen's Body Guard at the inauguration of the memorial on the 17th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Osborne Cottage, on Saturday last, from Goodwood. The children of their Royal Highnesses had arrived the previous Tuesday from Marlborough House. The Prince attended a general meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, held at the Castle, Cowes, on Monday. His Royal Highness took part in the regatta on Tuesday, in his yacht *Hildegarde*, which sailed well, but ultimately she lost her maintop and foretop masts. The Princess, with her children, have passed much of their time afloat, witnessing the regatta; and, accompanied by the Prince, witnessed from the castle the display of fireworks off Cowes, that made from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert being the most noticeable. Their Royal Highnesses, with their children, have paid frequent visits to the Queen.

Princess Christian was present last week at a choral festival given in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund. The collections and donations amounted to over £100.

Princess Louise of Lorne went to the Vaudeville Theatre on Tuesday evening.

Prince Leopold has accepted the captaincy of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews for the ensuing year.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg, who arrived in town last week from the Continent, went to the Vaudeville Theatre on Saturday evening.

Sir Salar Jung left town on Monday on his return to India. His Excellency was accompanied to Charing-cross by the Duke of Sutherland, and he was attended by General Sir D. M. Robyn, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and other gentlemen, to Folkestone, whence he embarked on board the South-Eastern steamer Alexandra for Boulogne, en route for Paris. Sir Salar is still suffering from the effects of his accident, and is unable to walk.

His Excellency Count Münster has left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Germany. Baron von der Brincken is acting as Chargé-d'Affaires.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt have arrived at Hinton's Hotel, Shanklin, from the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill have arrived at Blenheim Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge.

The Duke of Norfolk has left town for Scotland. The Duchess of Norfolk has left St. James's-square for Kissengen. The Ladies Howard have gone to Arundel Castle.

The Dowager Duchess of Montrose has left town for the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have left town for their seat in Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived at Aboye Castle.

The Marquis of Kildare has arrived at Carton House, Maynooth, from a tour in India, China, Japan, and the United States.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth, Suffolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House for Ireland.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Viscount Tarbat, younger son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the heir apparent to his mother's dignity of Countess of Cromartie, and the Hon. Lilian Janet Macdonald, second surviving daughter of the late Godfrey William Wentworth, fourth Lord Macdonald, and sister of the present Lord, was solemnised, on Wednesday, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Marquise of Stafford was best man and the bridesmaids were the Ladies Florence and Alexandra Gower (sisters of the bridegroom), the Hon. Victoria Macdonald (sister of the bride), Lady Hilda Finch-Hatton, Miss Mary Macdonald, and Miss Amy Paget (cousins of the bride). The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a dress of white satin covered with point d'aiguille, trimmed with bouquets of orange-blossom; a point d'aiguille veil covered a wreath of orange-blossom, which was fastened by a tiara of diamond stars, the gift of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Her other jewels were a pearl necklace and bracelets of pearls and diamonds, presented by the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of pale blue silk covered with cream broché, Gainsborough hats, trimmed, four with blue and two with cream feathers, blue satin shoes. Each bridesmaid wore a pendant, the gift of Lord Tarbat, composed of a pearl and turquoise double heart, surmounted with a jewelled Viscountess's coronet, and on the centre of each heart the initials (F. L.) of the bride and bridegroom. The religious rite was performed by the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, M.A., Rural Dean, Rector of Donington, Wolverhampton, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Sutherland, assisted by the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chancery Royal. The wedding breakfast was given to a party of seventy at Lady

Macdonald's house in Eaton-square, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Cliveden, the Duke of Westminster's seat near Taplow, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of pink and crème faille, and bonnet to match, with pink feathers and jessamine. The numerous and valuable bridal gifts included, from the Queen, a valuable Indian shawl; from the Prince and Princess of Wales, a handsome pearl and diamond pendant; from Prince Leopold, a richly embossed silver-gilt goblet; from Princess Louise of Lorne, two flower-pots and three vases of rare Chinese porcelain; and from Sir Salar Jung, a ring, composed of diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones.

The *Morning Post* announces that marriages are arranged between Lady Muriel Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Viscount Helmsley; between Mr. Dudley Ward, son of the late Hon. Dudley Ward and nephew of the Earl of Dudley, and Miss Brett, only daughter of Sir Balio and Lady Brett; and between Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Windsor Clive (late of the Coldstream Guards) and the Hon. Gertrude A. Trefusis, sister to Lord Clinton.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

FitzGerald, Augustus Otway, to be Vicar of South Brent. Gawn, J. Douglas; Curate of Coven, Wolverhampton. Gawthrop, Hugh; Curate of St. James's, Bath. Green, F. C.; Vicar of Ramskill. Hall, R.; Vicar of Flaxley. Hardie, John; Chaplain of Taintesfield Chapel. King, Frederick; Curate of Northam, Bideford; Vicar of Southmolton. Mills, J. R.; Chaplain of the Ranleigh Endowed Schools. Russell, W.; Minor Canon of St. Paul's. Shaw, William Stokes; Vicar of Twerton. Shuttleworth, H. C.; Minor Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral. Still, Robert Trevor; Perpetual Curate of Kenn. Trevr, George; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Bridgwater. Trott, John Thomas; Curate of East and West Cranmore. Ware, Wilmot W.; Rector of Barnborough, near Doncaster.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Quebec and Mrs. Williams have arrived in England. Their address is Datchet Vicarage, Windsor.

Bishop Abraham was installed as Canon and Precentor in Lichfield Cathedral at Sunday morning's service.

The Dean of Westminster having left London for some weeks, all applications relating to Westminster Abbey are to be sent to the Canon in residence.

Norton Church, Durham, which is said to retain traces of its pre-Norman builders, and which has been restored at a cost of about £3000, was reopened, on Wednesday week, by Archdeacon Johnson, in the presence of a large congregation.

The Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church at Dudley yesterday week. The church, which is dedicated to St. Luke, is situated in the midst of a populous locality, and will cost, when completed, about £4400, towards which the Earl of Dudley has contributed £1500.

Speaking at a meeting held at Denbigh, on Thursday week, the Bishop of St. Asaph complained that, while Government gave large sums to promote higher education in the other parts of the United Kingdom, not a shilling was granted for similar purposes in Wales, the consequence being the deficient education of candidates for holy orders.

On Wednesday week the chancel of East Garston, Berks, which has been almost rebuilt, was reopened by the Bishop of Oxford. His Lordship preached on the occasion. The cost of the work has been defrayed by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church and Sir Robert Burkett, but the Seymour Chapel has been restored at the expense of the Vicar (the Rev. W. O. Jenkyn) and his friends.

The parish church of Norton, Gloucester, which had fallen into a most wretched state of decay, but which has been to a great extent rebuilt, has been reopened by the Bishop. His Lordship preached on the occasion from I. St. Peter v. 10. Bishop Ellicott has performed a similar office at St. Mary le Crypt, which, though small, is said to be, next to the cathedral, the chief architectural ornament of the city.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The University Court of St. Andrew's University has elected the Rev. William Knight, of Dundee, to the Moral Philosophy chair in the United College, St. Andrew's, rendered vacant by the appointment of Professor Flint to the Divinity chair at Edinburgh.

The following is a list of boys, in order of merit, elected on the Eton Foundation for 1876:—H. J. T. Wood, M. R. James, E. W. Brookes, R. S. Fremantle, J. W. S. Godding, J. A. R. Thynne, R. W. F. Berkeley, A. E. Brooke, A. C. G. Heygate, G. E. Hitchcock, L. P. Crawford, H. G. Fitton, W. H. Frere, A. J. Richardson.

Mr. W. H. Brooke, B.A., and Mr. F. W. Weaver, B.A., demies of Magdalen College, Oxford, have been appointed to masterships in the King's School, Bruton.

Wednesday week was prize-day at Forest School, Walthamstow. Mr. Philip Cazenove (one of the founders of the school), Earl Nelson, and Sir Antonio Brady distributed the prizes. The Chaplain of the Savoy preached the sermon. The honours gained by the school since prize-day, 1875, included five "distinctions," gained under the certificate examination which is held annually by the Oxford and Cambridge board at the school; the Abbott University scholarship at Oxford; an open scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge; a classical demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford; a first class moderation at Oxford; two second classes final schools; a first class matriculation at the University of London; a foundation scholarship at Fettes College, Edinburgh; first Wellesley scholarship at Wellington College; and two preliminary examination certificates for attorneys. About 350 were present.

On the same day, at Trent College, Nottingham, the prizes were distributed before a large company of visitors by Mr. T. W. Evans, M.P., the Duke of Devonshire's gold medal being awarded to F. Bricknell.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided on Thursday week at the annual commemoration and distribution of prizes at Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark.

At the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, the same day, Dr. Lyon Playfair distributed the prizes to the successful pupils under examination by the College of Preceptors.

The annual gathering of the pupils and friends of the City of London College for Ladies took place the same day, at the Cannon-street Hotel; the Rev. Dr. Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School, distributing the prizes.

The prize distribution at the Islington Proprietary School took place the same day—Bishop Claughton, D.D., being in the chair. The Rev. E. Boyer, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, the classical examiner; the Rev. Professor T. A. Cock, M.A., the mathematical examiner; and also the Rev. G. G. Dangars, and Professor Buchheim, the French and German

examiners, all gave a very favourable report of the state of the school. The Rev. R. Whelen Bush, M.A., Head Master, read a long list of honours gained by old pupils at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, during the past year.

The speech day at the King's School, Canterbury, was held the same day. The speeches were delivered in the chapter house in the presence of the members of the chapter and a large audience, and the prizes were presented by the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Blore. The Captain's prize was awarded to B. H. Latter. The chairman, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, then read the reports of the examiners, and the award of exhibitions and scholarships, among which were the exhibitions to the Universities, which were obtained by J. Dean, B. H. Latter, H. F. Matheson, equal. The Archdeacon then read out the list of honours of the past year.

The distribution of prizes took place the same day at Archdeacon Johnson's Grammar School, Oakham. The Head Master is the Rev. R. Tabraham.

The Dorset County School had their prize-day the same day, when the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. T. C. Mansel-Pleydell, presided, and was assisted by Archdeacon Sanctuary and several members of the council of the school.

Thursday week witnessed the close of the Midsummer Term at St. Edward's School, Oxford. After the speeches, &c., the visitors inspected the new chapel, which is nearly completed.

The Lord Mayor presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the City of London School, and distributed the prizes to the pupils. His Lordship was accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The state of the school was reported to be in every way satisfactory.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., presided, the same day, at the distribution of prizes at Archbishop Tenison's School.

On the same day the annual recitation of speeches was held at Malvern College. The Head Master, the Rev. Arthur Faber, was able to congratulate the college on the large increase of members since the preceding year, and on the liberality with which additional house-room had been provided by Lord Beauchamp. The list of honours, which included five open scholarships, was then read, and the speeches recited.

Saturday being speech-day at Stationers' School, the annual recitations and distribution of prizes took place in Stationers' Hall, in the presence of the Master (Mr. C. Rivington) and Wardens of the company.

Sir Massey Lopes distributed the prizes to the successful pupils at Greenwich Royal Naval Hospital School the same day. He expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the institution had been conducted during the past term, and addressed some words of practical advice to the boys. After various athletic performances the school, which has now reached its maximum of 1000 boys, broke up for the holidays.

Saturday was speech-day at Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet, when a large company assembled in the old Tudor Hall to witness the proceedings. The report of the Oxford schools examination board was read by the secretary, in which the work of the school was said to be thoroughly efficient.

On the same day the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, presided at the annual distribution of prizes, gained at the Freemen's Orphan School, Brixton, one of the many educational institutions created and fostered by the Corporation of the city of London. Mr. Cormack is the Head Master. The instruction given is eminently practical, and well adapted for the class of youth for whom the school was designed. An elaborate report of the school work for the past year was given by the Rev. Henry Belcher, M.A., LL.D., First Classical Master of King's College, London. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the members of the school committee, many others of the civic authorities, and a select company besides, were entertained at luncheon in a spacious tent specially erected in the grounds for the occasion.

Lord Napier of Magdala presided, on Tuesday, at the annual examination of the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Prince Louis Napoleon was present. Forty-two out of forty-three cadets who went up for commissions passed. Of these, owing to the great demand for officers in the Royal Artillery, twenty-one had by special arrangement volunteered for examination from the second class, and the Director-General expressed an opinion that the successful effort which had been made to meet the exceptional circumstances reflected very creditably upon the capabilities of the institution. Seven were recommended for the Royal Engineers, and thirty-five for the Royal Artillery. General Sir John Adye, the Governor, reported that the average age of the commission class was nineteen years and ten months, and that the general behaviour of the whole establishment had been excellent.

Major-General G. B. Tremenheere presided, on Thursday, at the distribution of prizes at the London International College.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board, Sir Charles Reed presiding, there was a discussion on the subject of the relative attendances at board schools, ragged schools, and voluntary schools, ending with the withdrawal of the motion upon which it arose. Mr. Macgregor presented a report respecting the children who have been sent to industrial schools from 1872 down to the present year, and made an interesting statement respecting it. A resolution was passed to put into force the compulsory powers of the board with regard to the purchase of sites for new schools in various parts of the metropolis. The board adjourned for the recess till Sept. 27.

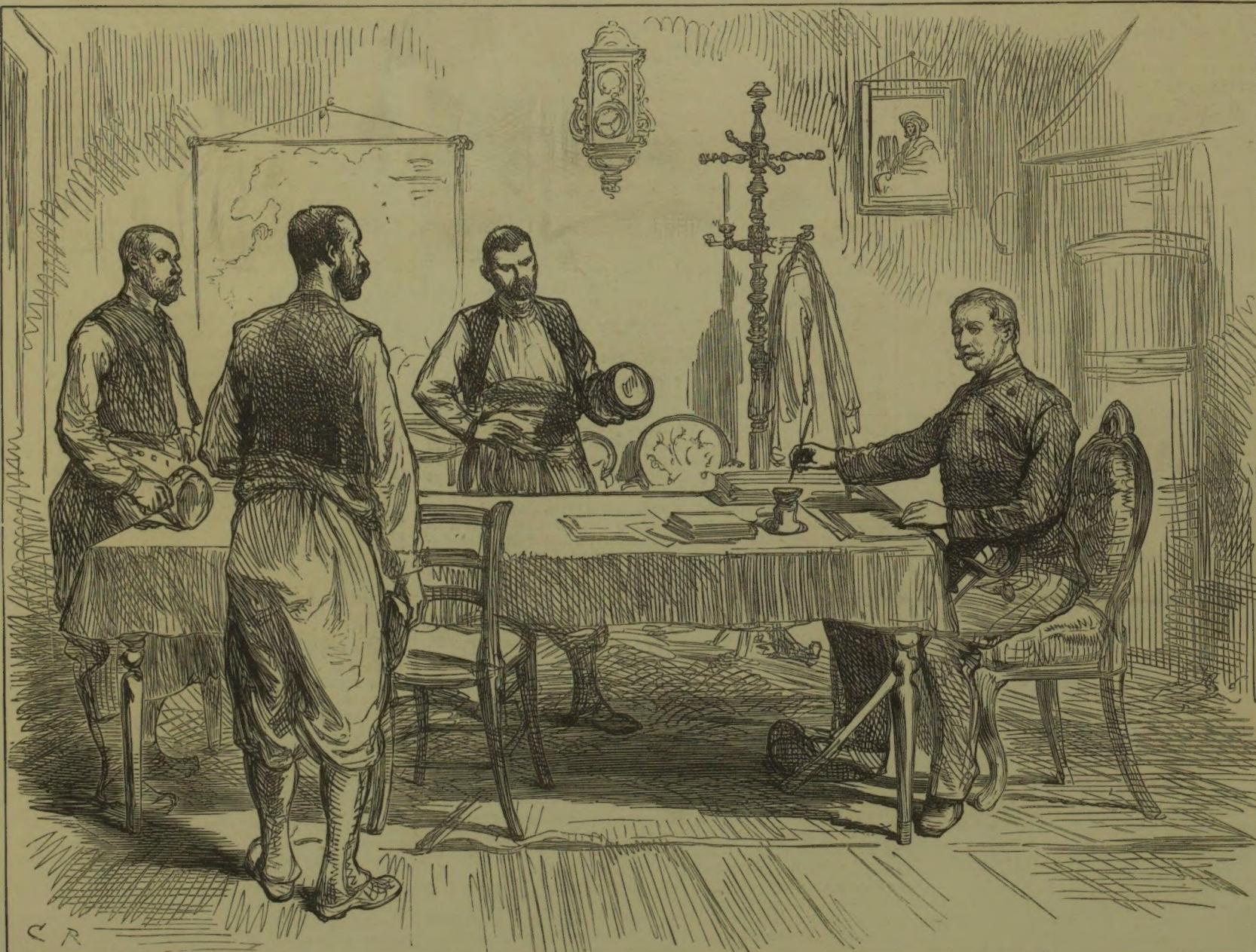
Mr. John MacGregor has issued an address to the rate-payers of the Greenwich division, announcing that it is not his intention to offer himself for re-election as one of the members of the School Board.

A board school was opened, on Monday night, in Laystall-street, Gray's-inn-road, by Sir Charles Reed. In the "block" where the school is situated Sir Charles stated that places were required for 2075 children. The difficulty of getting a site in the metropolis was very great, and it was sometimes costly; but, cost what it might, the board must have a school placed in the particular locality in which it was required. He thought if his colleagues were to be blamed for anything it should be because of their tardiness in providing school accommodation in that district, which would have the additional provision given to it without injury to the other schools there. He saw a letter in a newspaper the other day in which the writer, speaking of the school board, said, "Their present school in Laystall-street, which will open unblessed by us on Monday next, is within sixty yards of a Church school." He (Sir Charles) believed the parents of that district would bless that school, and that would be quite enough. Sir Edmund Currie also spoke, and stated that the site of the new school was the smallest and the most costly that the board had purchased in London. The school was intended to accommodate 502 children, at a cost of about £10 per head. Other addresses were delivered.

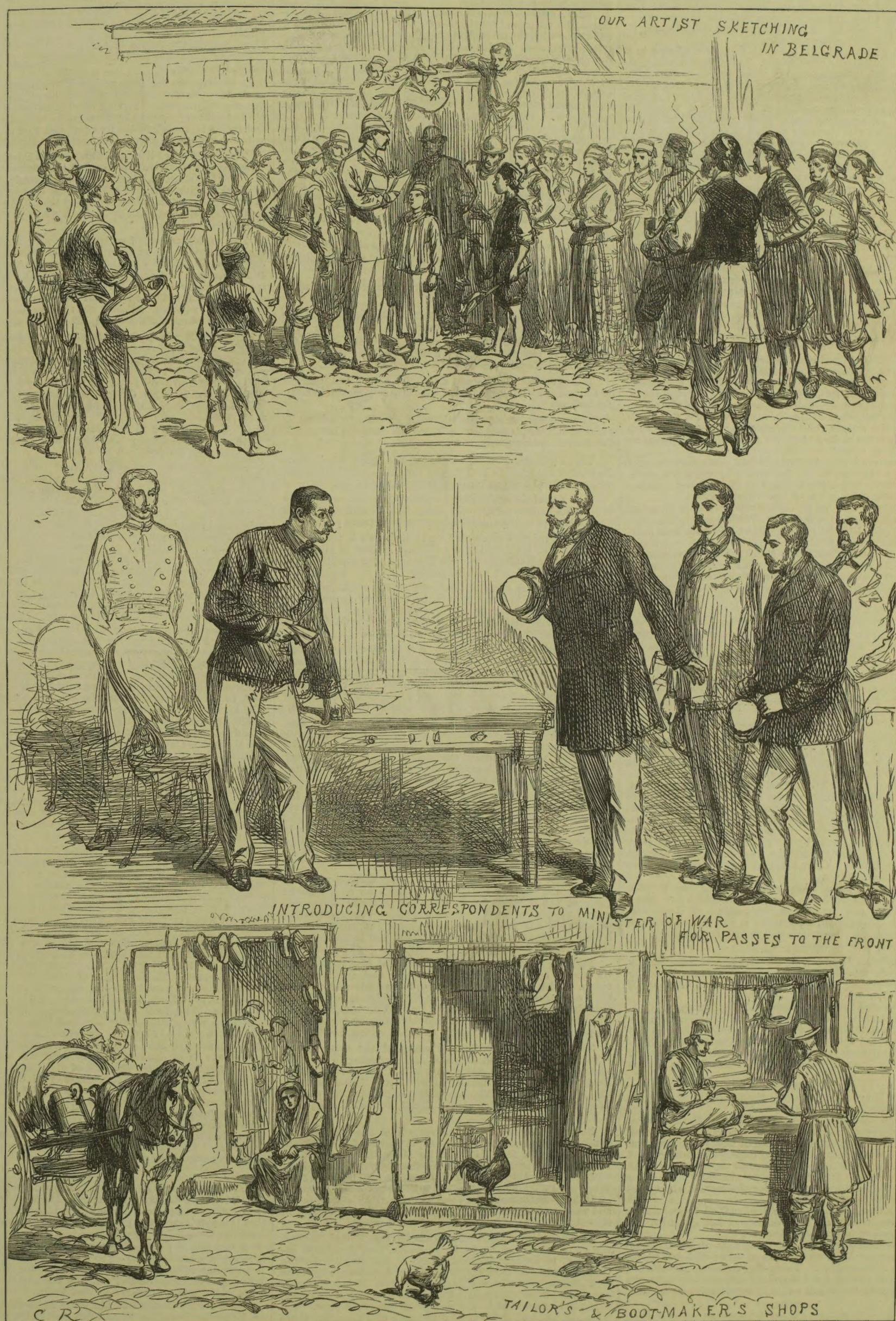
THE WAR IN TURKEY



BARRACKS OF THE BASHI-BAZOUKS AT THE CHIBOUK CHULAR KHAN, ADRIANOPLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ENLISTING VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SERVIAN ARMY, AT BELGRADE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Chamber of Deputies has been entirely occupied, during the past week, with the Budget. The chapter relating to education has at length been adopted as it originally stood, after a deluge of amendments embodying the pet views of individual members, and chiefly referring to the withdrawal of the support accorded to religious faculties, had been rejected seriatim. The War Budget is now under discussion, and the evident eagerness of the members to conclude their labours and get away to the seaside is shown in every debate.

The policy pursued by M. Gambetta has given offence to a number of his Belleville constituents. They held a meeting, on Friday, at which he was accused of violating his promises with regard to the amnesty and the election of mayors, and appointed a delegation to wait upon him and ask him to appear before them, after the prorogation of the Chamber, to explain his conduct. A somewhat similar meeting was held at Montmarte, at which the "tortuous policy" of the ex-Dictator was also discussed. Indeed, the fashion having been once set, it is very probable that it will be followed by numerous other constituencies which complain that the candidates who appeared at the poll as uncompromising Radicals have shown themselves mere "trimmers" in Parliamentary life.

It is to be questioned which is the most unpleasant to face, an assemblage of indignant voters, excited as only Frenchmen can be excited, or the pistol of a political adversary. Members of the Chamber are liable to both these trials of their nerve. On Monday a hostile meeting took place just over the Belgian frontier between M. Duclaud, a Republican, and M. Cuneo d'Ornano, a Bonapartist, the quarrel originating in a controversy carried on in a local newspaper. Pistols were the arms chosen, and on the combatants being placed opposite each other M. d'Ornano fired at once and missed. M. Duclaud attempted to return the fire, but the lock of his pistol being out of order the weapon did not go off. The seconds then consulted, and came to the conclusion that honour was satisfied.

Père Dulac, the Superior of the Jesuit school in the Rue des Postes, has summoned all the leading Radical papers for defamation, arising out of the recent scandal in connection with the examination for admission to the Ecole Polytechnique. The case came before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on Friday. The *République Française*, the *Bien Public*, the *Droits de l'Homme*, the *Tribune*, the *Peuple*, and the *France* were each sentenced to a fine of two thousand francs. In every case an appeal has been lodged.

It is rumoured that M. Dufaure will come forward as a candidate for the senatorship left vacant by the death of M. Casimir Périer. The serious illness of M. Wolowski renders it probable that there will soon be another vacancy.

An Industrial Fine-Art Exhibition was opened on Tuesday, at the Palais de l'Industrie, by M. Waddington. The preparations for the Universal Exhibition of 1878 have been commenced in the Champ de Mars.

Queen Isabella has written to Marshal MacMahon expressing her thanks for the treatment she has received during the last eight years, and announcing that she will retain her house in Paris, as she intends to divide her time between France and Spain.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella has reached Spain, and has had an interview with her son at Santander. She is said to have declared that she had decided to keep absolutely aloof from politics, remarking that her share in public affairs was at an end.

King Alfonso went, on Monday, without escort, to the Agricultural Exhibition at Santander. His Majesty presided over the distribution of prizes, and made a speech in which he dwelt upon the blessings of peace and the importance of labour and agriculture.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Government publishes news of a victory over the Servians, on Monday last, between Derbend and Kniejevatz, after a battle of seven hours. It is stated that Suleiman Pasha has effected a junction of his forces with those of Eyoub Pasha, advancing from Nish or Nissa. Their movement on Kniejevatz, if it has actually been made, will seriously threaten the Servian positions on the Timok and at Saitchar, which are, however, strongly fortified. The Servians, on the other hand, are pressing their attack on Sienitz. In the Herzegovina the defeat of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha by the Prince of Montenegro, near Bilek, has been confirmed; but the Turkish account seeks to lessen its importance. Three hundred Turkish prisoners have been sent to Montenegro.

A diplomatic manifesto has been issued by the Turkish Government setting forth the circumstances which have given rise to this war and denouncing the conduct of Servia and Montenegro. The Sultan, Mourad V., is in a despondent and distracted condition; he is even said to intend abdication.

ROUMANIA.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, almost unanimously resolved to take into consideration the motion introduced by M. Fleva demanding the impeachment of eleven members of the late Cabinet.

On Wednesday the Senate approved the Commercial Convention with Russia. It afterwards passed some amendments modifying the conditions upon which the Roumanian Loan of 42,000,000 piastres is to be issued. A bill extending to England, France, Germany, Greece, and Italy the customs tariff adopted in the Austro-Roumanian Commercial Convention was also voted.

AMERICA.

President Grant has proclaimed the admission of Colorado as a State of the American Union.

A message has been sent by the President to the Senate inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Governor of South Carolina declaring the shooting of negro militiamen at Hamburg to be a wanton, cruel, and unprovoked outrage, and urging him to continue to take vigorous measures to punish the guilty persons. Fifty-three whites are stated by the *New York Tribune* to have been indicted for the murder of negroes at Hamburg, in South Carolina.

President Grant has signed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, and the House of Representatives has extended the temporary appropriations until Aug. 10.

The impeachment trial before the Senate of Mr. Belknap, late Secretary for War, on charges of corruption, ended, on Tuesday, in his acquittal. Thirty-five members pronounced him guilty and twenty-five not guilty; consequently there was not the necessary two thirds majority required to convict him.

INDIA.

Among several items of news telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta are the following:—The latest Khelat news reports the complete success of Colonel Sandemann's mission. The Khan and chiefs have been reconciled, and the confiscated estates are to be restored. The ancient privileges are confirmed, and a general peace is proclaimed. The Bolan

Pass remains open for traders, and the Scinde frontier is free from aggression. The Afreidies are again active. They attacked a watering party escorted by two troopers and sepoys. One sepoy was killed and another wounded. The troopers and water-carriers fled. Hearing firing, the troops in the front turned out, but the Afreidies effected their retreat to the hills.

AUSTRALIA.

The Parliament of Victoria reassembled last month. Sir George Bowen, the Governor, in his opening speech, stated that the financial position of the colony was satisfactory. No fiscal changes were announced.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram that the Government of New South Wales, associated with the other Australian Governments, will run a steamer between Banjoewanje (in Java) and Port Darwin during the interruption of the Java-Australia section of the Eastern Extension Company's cable. The steamer will remain at Banjoewanje for messages from Europe for three days certain, and longer on demurrage, at the discretion of the Government officer on board, and it will remain at Port Darwin one day, with the same provision for additional time.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide:—"Hesperides (464 emigrants), arrived June 28; Lightning (406 emigrants) stranded on Troubridge Shoal, on July 6, emigrants all landed safely, ship got off. The Port Augusta, the North-West Bend of Murray, and the Jamestown Railway Bills have passed third reading in House of Assembly. Revenue for year ending June 30, £1,316,800; this shows a large surplus over the estimated revenue. Proposed immigration vote, £100,000."

The New Zealand Budget shows a surplus of £72,000.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin, quite recovered from his illness.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Carlsruhe on the 1st inst.

A statue of the learned archaeologist M. de Caumont has been inaugurated at Bayeux.

The King of Sweden opened, on the 27th of last month, the railway line Sköde-Carlshög, which completes the railway communications between central and southern Sweden.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with their children, left Scheveningen, on Sunday, for Switzerland.

The postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland is reduced to 2½d. per half ounce, if prepaid; unpaid letters will be charged double postage on delivery.

The Antonina Palace, at Malta, has been taken from November next for the residence of the Duchess of Edinburgh, who will thus be not so far from her husband at sea.

It is reported from Melbourne that further massacres—in some cases of entire crews—by South Sea Islanders, on board vessels sent to engage native labourers, have taken place.

Prince Frederick celebrated, on Thursday week, the sixtieth anniversary of his investiture as Grand Master of the Free-masons in the Netherlands. The Brethren presented him with a hammer of gold, set with brilliants.

The Pope has given an audience to the students of the foreign colleges in Rome, and in the course of an address to them alluded to the project of choosing the next Pope by a popular vote as an attempt to dissolve the "mystic tie which unites the faithful throughout the world."

A letter has been received in Dundee from the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, giving particulars of much interest and encouragement with regard to the exploration of New Guinea. Good anchorages were found along the coast, and the natives, many of whom had never before seen white men, were friendly in disposition, and anxious to barter, especially for hoop iron.

The ship Lady Jocelyn, Captain Jenkins, 2138 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed from Plymouth on July 28, having embarked at that port 654 emigrants, who are under the charge of Dr. McCormack, surgeon superintendent, assisted by Dr. Sleeman, and including seventy-nine single female domestic servants.

A deputation from the Barbadoes House of Assembly has arrived in this country to present a petition to her Majesty from that House praying for a Royal Commission to be granted to inquire into the government of Mr. Pope Hennessy in reference to the late proposal for a confederation of the West India Islands. The petition is signed by the Speaker and all the members of the House.

M. Villet has addressed a report to the Khedive upon the state of the Egyptian finances, in which he considers the different points raised by Mr. Cave's report, and enters into minute particulars respecting the control over the receipts and expenditure and the means of improving the system of collecting the customs and octroi duties and the management of the railways.

Fighting is going on on the frontier of Morocco between the troops commanded by the Emperor and the insurgent tribes. The Emperor had ordered the Ghiataras to send their contingent on July 13, and on their chiefs informing him that their people refused to obey he placed them under arrest. The Ghiataras thereupon attacked his camp by night. The Emperor occupied their territory and then returned to Shaya.

The Hon. J. C. Molteno, Premier of the Cape Colony Ministry, has arrived in England, and, according to the Cape newspapers, will act in accordance with the vote of the Cape House of Assembly in conferring with Lord Carnarvon as to the settlement of the diamond-fields dispute with the Orange Free State, whose President, Mr. Brand, has been some time in England.

News has been received at Liverpool of the loss, with all hands (thirty in number) of the barque Geltwood, of Working-ton, which sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on March 23. The disaster occurred off Cape Northumberland. The vessel was commanded by Captain Harrington, of Birkenhead.—When off Puffin Island, North Wales, on Monday morning, an Italian vessel named the Prinz Familia, 620 tons, took fire and was burnt to the water's edge. The falling of a lamp in the cabin is assigned as the cause of the disaster.

The President of the United States has transmitted, through the Foreign Office, a handsome telescope, with a suitable inscription, to Captain Richard Kelly, of the English barque Cuerrero, who, in 1871, fell in with the American brigantine H. F. Eaton, in a leaky and foundering state, in Atlantic mid-ocean, and, after strenuous efforts—the boats of both vessels being lost—succeeded in rescuing every one of the crew. The telescope was sent to the chief magistrate of Falmouth, where Captain Kelly resides; and on Monday, in the presence of a full bench and the Consular agents of the port, it was presented to him, with very complimentary remarks from the Mayor and others. The American Government for a long time had been endeavouring to ascertain the residence of Captain Kelly.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has sent £25 to the Working Men's Club and Institute Union; Sir Salar Jung twenty guineas to the Newspaper Press Fund; and the Mercers' Company fifty guineas to the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners.

On Sunday morning the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their suites, attended Divine service at the City Temple, on the occasion of Dr. Parker completing his seventh year of service in the city of London.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, to her Majesty's Ministers, who were represented by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Cross, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner is fixed for Wednesday next, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich.

A large deputation from various Liberal associations waited on the Marquis of Hartington at Devonshire House, on Wednesday, for the purpose of making him acquainted with the views of the bodies represented by them on the subject of the present and future of the education measure, and to confer with him as to the steps to be taken on the report of the bill.

The President of the Local Government Board received, on Tuesday, a deputation representing the sanitary institutions of Great Britain, and, in reply to their expressions of approval of the Pollution of Rivers Bill, said that he hoped to be able to pass that measure this Session, and that, if the Government found themselves not able to do so, it would not be from any lack of zeal on his part.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week in July) was 76,859, of whom 33,681 were in workhouses and 43,178 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6328, 14,939, and 21,486 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 509, of whom 329 were men, 152 women, and 28 children.

During last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate market, as unfit for human food, the enormous quantity of 80 tons odd of diseased and putrid fish consigned there for sale. The fish numbered 189,593, of which 144,920 arrived by water and 44,673 by rail. It included 6 brill, 920 crabs, 22,800 dabs, 31,400 gurnets, 30,960 haddock, 3270 herrings, 331 lobsters, 24 mackerel, 80,550 plaice, 2000 roach, 5 salmon, 1734 soles, 2870 thornbacks, 123 turbot, and 12,600 whitebait. In addition there were seized 2 barrels of capelin, 109 bushels of periwinkles and 144 bushels of whelks, 3312 gallons of shrimps, and 30 lb. of eels.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, the population is increasing faster than usual by the excess of births over deaths and by the decrease of emigration. Marriages in the winter quarter that ended in March were at the average rate, the low rate in the agricultural being counterbalanced by the higher one in the manufacturing counties. The births in the spring quarter that ended in June exceeded the average. The country has been healthy; the mortality is below the average of the season and below the average of the year. Measles—in some places of bad form—was a prevailing epidemic. Money is cheap; the price of coal has fallen; wheat is rather dearer than it was; mutton is still dearer than usual, and its cost considerably exceeds the price of beef.

The Home Secretary received a deputation, yesterday week, from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and, in reply to representations made by the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Gloucester, Cardinal Manning, and other gentlemen, in support of their request that the Vivisection Bill should be passed into law this Session, said that, so far as he understood the cardinal principles of the bill, he was in great hopes that opposition to the measure would be withdrawn, but that if it was not withdrawn it would be impossible at this period of the Session to carry the bill through.—On Monday the Home Secretary received a deputation from the British Medical Association, who presented him with several resolutions recently passed at a meeting of the medical profession held in London, urging that legislation on the subject of vivisection should be abandoned for the present Session, and suggesting, as alternative measures for the future, an Act for the simple registration of persons licensed, and an Act dealing with the whole subject of cruelty to animals.

The effects of the late excessive heat are shown in the Registrar-General's return. There were registered in London last week 2279 births and 1973 deaths, the former being 21 below, and the latter 162 above the average. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 522 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 669 deaths were referred, against 373 and 583 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 137 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, and fever were below the corrected average; whereas those from diphtheria, whooping-cough, and diarrhoea showed an excess. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily increased from 49 to 457, further rose last week to 522, which exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 186; of these 446 were of infants under one year of age, 56 of children aged between one and five years, and 15 of persons aged upwards of sixty years. Under the influence of the recent heat, diseases of the brain, heart, and digestive organs became more than usually fatal. Eight deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. During last week the temperature was more moderate; and, although it showed an excess on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, was below the average on each of the other days of the week. Only half an inch of rain fell during the first twenty-nine days of July, which was measured on seven days.

The Flax Supply Association has issued a report regarding the state of the flax crops in Ireland. It states that the returns from the various parts of the country justify the expectation that this year's crop will prove a fair average, and in certain localities exceptionally good.

A new public park was opened on the north-west side of Birmingham last Saturday. The park, which consists of seventeen acres, was bought by the Corporation for £9000. It has been named Summerfield Park, and makes the sixth public place of recreation possessed by that town.

In the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday week, the Shandwick succession case was concluded. The jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict in which they repelled the claims of Mrs. Mackintosh and Mrs. Ross or Macpherson, and her nephew, Andrew Ross Robertson, and sustained the claims of Captain Reid's trustees and John Ross Duncan.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I should like to persuade some confiding publisher to undertake the production of a series of little handy volumes with the title of the "Half-Hour Before Dinner Books." They should comprise a succinct compendium of information bearing on the topics on which people are apt to converse when they go out to dine in fashionable society, and they might be studied with great advantage in the brougham or the hansom which conveys you to the halls of feasting, or cautiously consulted while you are pretending to be busied over a stereoscope in the drawing-room, just before your host informs you that you are to have the honour of conducting the Hon. Miss Minerva Hypatia Sphinx down to dinner. I have been trying lately to compile such a convenient little work on the subject of poisons; and, with the aid of Dr. Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence" and a number of back volumes of the *Lancet*, I think that I should be able to answer all Miss Sphinx's questions concerning sulphuret of antimony, regulus of antimony, butter of antimony, liver of antimony, tartar emetic, salts of antimonates, and James's Powder. Of such is the fascinating staple of actual dinner-table conversation. You begin to talk about the "Gainsborough hats" worn by the bridesmaids at a late grand wedding; but Miss Sphinx interrupts you, and, with a sweet smile, wishes to know whether there is any truth in the story that antimony was discovered by one Basil Valentine, a friar at Erfurt, in the fifteenth century, who tried the effects of the poison first on some pigs, which were made very sick, but subsequently grew fat and flourished under antimonial influence, and subsequently on some of his monastic brethren, who likewise became very sick, but who did not subsequently flourish. In fact, much to the embarrassment of Brother Basil, they all died; whence the new metal was called "anti-moine" or "anti-monk." This little anecdote, related in a sprightly manner, should suffice to procure a dining-out man at least three invitations per week, during the season.

My handy book on toxicology will, I fear, remain unpublished; but I perceive that Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, has just published a most readable and comprehensive pamphlet on a subject which, equally with antimony, tests the capacity of conversationalists at dinner parties. When Miss Sphinx has exhausted her stock of questions relative to poisoning, she will be sure to ask you whether you are "Servian" or "Turk;" and how are you to satisfy the fair querist unless you have consulted some guide of the "Half Hour Before Dinner" nature, which will tell you all about the Slavs and the Pan-Slavs, about Saitschar, Philippopolis, and Novi-Bazar, about Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Montenegro. All you have to do to fit yourself for a dinner-table authority (after antimony) is to master the contents of "The Slavonian Provinces of Turkey: an Historical, Ethnological, and Political Guide to Questions at Issue in those Lands." I am invited to dine with a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society next Tuesday, and I shall make an abridgment of the "Slavonian Provinces," and get as much of it by heart as I can. The useful little work is accompanied by a sketch map, which the conversationalist can easily reproduce on the dinner-table during dessert, with bits of biscuit, peach kernels and grape-stalks for the rivers. Let me mention that the pamphlet to which I allude is a reprint from a series of admirable articles which have lately appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: and that, although no author's name is on the titlepage, it is very well known that our Slavonian guide, philosopher, and friend is Mr. Henry Sutherland Edwards, sometimes special correspondent of the *Times* in Russia, Poland, Germany, and France.

It is authoritatively stated that Dr. Benjamin Richardson's wondrous scheme for a sanatorium on a colossal scale, developed in an exhaustive paper read before the British Association at Brighton, is speedily to assume definite form and consistence, and that ere long "Hygeia," or "Hygeiopolis," will be added to the British Gazetteer. A convenient site has been secured, I am told, on the Sussex coast, and plans for the new city are being prepared by an eminent architect. I heartily wish the city of Hygeia every possible success. I have been thinking lately about residing permanently on the coast of Sussex; and I should be delighted to make a tender for the lease of a "flat" in Hygeia if Dr. Benjamin Richardson would only allow me to smoke, and to imbibe, before retiring to rest, just one liqueur glass of Jan Kuyper's Hollands, largely diluted with Apollinaris water. But Dr. Richardson won't hear of such a thing, I am afraid; so I shall have to try another Hygeia on the south coast, by the name of Brighton. I wonder whether my good friend Mr. Robert Bacon, of the "Old Ship," would resolutely set his face against medium havanas and Jan Kuyper's Hollands (largely diluted) in the case of an elderly invalid of hypochondriacal tendencies. Mem: An experiment of the "Hygeiopolis" nature was really tried some years ago in the United States. A number of handsome residences, designed to form an "Anti-Phthisis Colony," were erected in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It was thought that the warm moist atmosphere of the cave would be extremely beneficial in cases of consumption; but the project, after a brief trial, collapsed. The houses, when I was in the States, were yet standing, most melancholy and tumbledown monuments of the fallacies of hope.

Ere he had come to fifty years Mortimer Collins, poet, novelist, and journalist, died, with terrible suddenness, last week. He was buried on Tuesday in Petersham churchyard. I sat by him in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House on May 6, and I own that I envied him, then, his seemingly robust health and his exuberant flow of animal spirits.

O toi qui passes par ce cloître,
Recueillis-toi : tu n'es pas sur
De voir s'allonger et s'accroître
Une autre fois ton ombre au mur.

It is good to lay that touching reminder of Théophile Gautier to heart. Poor Mortimer was the author, I think, of a cheerily-epicurean book called "The Secret of Long Life." He was one of the most versatile men I ever met with, overflowing with information on almost every conceivable topic. He was a ripe scholar, a skilled mathematician, an antiquary, a botanist, a most melodious and facile versifier, a humourist, and a wit. It has been said that he worked too hard; but I have yet to learn that anybody can work too hard, except he be an omnibus-driver or a railway signalman. We were born to labour; and if we do not look upon toil as a pleasure, we should at least regard it as a bounden duty. Henry Brougham worked hard, every day of his life, until he was long past eighty years of age. And let me just whisper this in your ear, you who may deem yourself terribly hard worked. Sum up, at the end of every month, how many hours you have given to solid work and study (to read entertaining books is no study at all), and how many to eating, drinking, sleeping, and playing. I should be very much surprised were you not to find that during two thirds of your time you had done no work at all.

The town council of Stratford-on-Avon have, by a majority of one, decided to discontinue the ringing of the curfew bell—a custom which has been observed for several hundred years.

Strong opposition was manifested to the proposal to abolish such an ancient association. In the name of common-sense, why? The curfew is "associated" only with the memory of a tyrannical infliction; and there is no more reason why the "lights out" bell should continue to be tolled at Stratford-on-Avon than it should be clanged from the steeple of every church in London. By-the-way, "couvre feu" is still, or was lately, pealed every evening at Lincoln's Inn. If it were desirable, however, to retain, on the ground of its "associations," any curfew in the United Kingdom, the exception should surely be made in favour of Stoke Pogis, since there (so the legends tell us) Thomas Gray heard "the knell of parting day," and was thereby inspired to pen an immortal elegy.

I mentioned some few weeks since that the financial affairs of the Royal Dramatic College were in a very melancholy condition. They are not in such a bad state, I sincerely hope, as not to be susceptible of being mended; but, temporarily, a crisis seems imminent; and it is clear that something will have to be done either to put the establishment at Maybury on a substantial footing or to close it altogether, and convert the present bedesmen and bedeswomen into outdoor pensioners. Among the numerous suggestions for momentarily aiding the college, I notice one from the correspondent of an esteemed dramatic contemporary for holding a "Muff Cricket-match in costume. What is a "muff cricket-match?" Are the players to be "muffs"—i.e., persons unacquainted with the mysteries of cricket, or are their limbs to be protected against the possible onslaughts of hard ball by ladies' "muffs?" But would not a La Crosse-match in Chinese costume, or a polo-match in Polish dress, or a Rink Galop on horseback, do as well?

The Red Sea is evidently not wide enough nor deep enough to lay the ghost of poor Sir Hudson Lowe? Failing the Red Sea, might not the Pacific Ocean be tried? Fifty-five years have elapsed since Napoleon died at St. Helena, yet people have not ceased to squabble over the rights and wrongs of the captive's treatment by the upright but stern Sir Hudson. I should have thought that the Governor's conduct and that of his staff had been sufficiently vindicated in the admirably impartial book of Mr. Forsyth; but within the last few days Mr. Reade, H.B.M. Consul at Cadiz, has written to the *Times* to complain of a series of alleged misstatements in a narrative of the Promethean—I mean the Napoleonic—captivity, published in a London magazine, and in which certain unjust reflections were cast on the Consul's father, the late Sir Thomas Reade, who was Deputy Adjutant General on the Governor's staff. Every Englishman knows that Sir Thomas was a very gallant and blameless gentleman; and as regards Sir Hudson Lowe (the best-abused man of the last generation), I have never been able to discover that he ever acted more unkindly towards his illustrious Captive than in sending him, as "General Bonaparte," an invitation to dine at Plantation House to meet the Countess of Moira. The Governor knew full well that Napoleon would not come to James Town without being accompanied by a British orderly officer, and that, had he come, his position would have been that of a "show" prisoner "trotted out" by his gaoler for the amusement of a lady. Even Mr. Forsyth confesses that in this instance Sir Hudson blundered. But the error in judgment was construed by the exile of Longwood into a gross insult, which he never forgave.

G. A. S.

"DANIEL DERONDA."

Parts VI. and VII. of *Daniel Deronda* (Blackwood) have accelerated the action which the preceding numbers seemed almost designedly to retard. The premature revelation of the plot of a story is high treason against the reader's enjoyment; yet to such a degree is incident the dominant feature of these later instalments that it is impossible to give any fair notion of them without revealing that, while Deronda has found his love, the secret of his parentage, and possibly his mission in life, and Mirah has found her brother, Gwendolen has lost her husband with a suddenness that would be startling were it not prepared with consummate art. Her situation is rich in all the elements of terror and pity; and the extremely difficult problem of reconciling the reader to the selfish beauty of the earlier numbers, without any inconsistency in the portraiture, seems in a fair way to be successfully worked out. The authoress has not as yet been equally successful in inspiring us with faith in the reality of her hero—a most beautiful conception, but wanting the Promethean spark of vitality that would have made it a creation. Deronda is too much of a Greek chorus, the personified conscience of the drama; he moves among the other personages, but hardly seems one of them. The scenes between him and his mother, if not precisely tame, fail to elicit the fire and strength inherent in the situation. Some of the minor passages are in George Eliot's best manner; as, for example, the discussion at the philosophical club, in Part VI., and Hans's letter to Deronda, in Part VII. Take it altogether, *Daniel Deronda*, if unsatisfactory in some purely artistic respects, is a more exalted and ennobling work than George Eliot has latterly given us, and a welcome proof that her genius still gains and gathers strength in the loftiest province of its ample domain.

The monument erected by Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P. for Bury, to the memory of his late brother, Mr. Mark Philips, who for many years represented Manchester in Parliament, has been completed. The structure is 124 ft. high, and stands on a hill adjacent to Welcombe House, near Stratford-on-Avon, the residence of Mr. Robert Philips. Its erection has occupied more than twelve months, and its estimated cost is £5000.

The annual assembly of the members of the British Medical Association opened at Sheffield, on Tuesday morning, with service in the parish church. The sermon was preached by Dr. Gatty, Rural Dean. At night a general meeting was held in the Cutlers' Hall, which was crowded. Sir Robert Christison, the president, resigned his position in favour of Dr. Bartolmé, of Sheffield. The opening address dealt principally with subjects of a local character. Upon one question, however, Dr. Bartolmé hoped they would express a fearless and emphatic opinion—namely, the appointment and removal of medical officers of health. If these officers were rightly chosen and placed in independent positions, they were destined to change before long the character of disease throughout the nation, and save future generations from much misery. No officer of health ought to be appointed or dismissed without the concurrence of the Local Government Board; and, indeed, it would be better if that board took the whole business into its hands. Medical officers might then look forward to promotion and reward, and they would feel that their bread was protected against the arbitrary and irresponsible self-sufficiency of certain jacks in brief authority. The annual report, which showed a balance of £3000 in hand, was adopted. There were 800 members present. The presidents of the various sections were—Medicine, Dr. Chadwick, of Tunbridge Wells; Surgery, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, London; Obstetric Medicine, Dr. Lombe Attishill, of Dublin; Public Medicine, Dr. J. B. Russell, of Glasgow.

The Extra Supplement.

VIEWS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Our colour-printed Engravings, which form this week's Extra Supplement, will be very welcome to the reader who is just now planning a holiday tour in North Britain. They represent several interesting examples of scenery in the Scottish Highlands, with one, namely Staffa, in the Western Islands.

Cawdor Castle is the first of them. This fine old baronial mansion stands in its woodland park, twelve miles from Inverness, and not far from Culloden, where "bonnie Prince Charlie" finished his desperate enterprise in 1746. We cannot be certain that this was the identical site of the "Castle near Forres," in which Shakespeare's Macbeth, the thane of Cawdor, instigated and assisted by his wicked wife, perpetrated the treacherous murder of King Duncan. The existing Cawdor Castle was built in the fifteenth century, but received many later additions. The ancient drawbridge and gateway tower, shown in our Coloured Engraving, are perhaps the most characteristic feature of this old Scottish stronghold, which belongs to the present Earl of Cawdor.

The steam-boat passenger from Glasgow or Oban to Inverness by the Caledonian Canal will observe, on the southern shore of Loch Ness, the mouth of the small river Foyers, which should be visited, if possible, to see one of the finest waterfalls in Europe. There are, indeed, two waterfalls, at an interval of a quarter of a mile; the upper one has a height of 30 ft., broken in its descent by intercepting rocks. A bridge of a single arch is thrown across the space between the opposite cliffs, overhung with branches of the ash and birch and rowan, which seem to flourish all the more vigorously for being frequently washed by the spray. The lower cataract is higher and wider, presenting a huge down-rushing spread of dazzling whiteness. Burns wrote some verses upon the Falls of Foyers, but not quite of his best:—

As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep receding surges foam below,
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless Echo's ear astonished rends,
Still through the gap the struggling river toils,
And still below the horrid caldron boils.

Christopher North declared it was worth walking a thousand miles, in ordinary Highland weather, to behold the Falls of Foyers one hour.

The little Isle of Staffa, not a mile in extent, lies off the west coast of Mull, eight miles out in the ocean. Its cliffs stand nearly 150 ft. high, on the south-west side, composed of basaltic columns, the close ranges of which, undermined and scooped out by the waves, form caverns of different fantastic shapes, and the most remarkable is Fingal's Cave, which has been compared to the interior of a Gothic cathedral. Wordsworth and Walter Scott have bestowed some noble passages of their poetry upon the expression of sentiments arising from the contemplation of this grand work of nature. Iona, with its venerable ruins of one of the most ancient Christian establishments in Britain, is situated a few miles to the south of Staffa. These outlying Scottish islets seem almost to form a link between North Britain and Ireland. Their geological structure is manifestly connected with that of the Giant's Causeway, on the coast of Antrim. Historically, too, it was by these stepping-stones across the narrow Irish Sea that the Scots, who emigrated from the neighbouring country, arrived in Caledonia, to which, having prevailed over the Picts and the Saxons, they finally gave their own name.

The railway from Dingwall, at the head of Cromarty Firth, crossing Ross-shire to the west coast for the passage over to Skye, was described and illustrated in this Journal at the time of its opening. Strathpeffer is the first bit of country through which it runs, and Loch Carron is at the other end of the line. The former is a noted place of health-seeking resort for invalids who put faith in its medicinal waters. Its position is striking, commanded by the mighty dome of Ben Wyvis, with the craggy rampart of Knockfarrel and the Raven Rock on the opposite side. The railway, as shown in our View, winds its course through a romantic glen, which has considerable power of fascination. Midway from sea to sea the road lies through Strathcarron, overlooked by the three peaks of Scuirvullin; wild open heaths and moorlands are traversed by the restless locomotive with its train of carriages filled with admiring tourists. Some will alight presently at Auchinsheen and go off to Loch Maree, for the enjoyment of a more entire wilderness. The line is continued through Strath Carron to a spacious inlet of the sea, where Strom Ferry affords the means of passage to Skye.

"THE SOLE SURVIVOR."

In this picture, which was noticed in the late Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Mr. C. J. Staniland represents a scene on the beach at Caistor, near Yarmouth. The place may be identified by the "crow's-nest," or look-out-man's box, perched on a scaffold of beams, sixty feet high. The seaside village people are gathered in eager talk after brave efforts to save life, if possible, from a shipwrecked vessel. But one life has been saved, that of a little babe, whose parents have gone down into the whelming waters. They have left this helpless creature to the care of the Divine Father, by whose grace and Spirit, we cannot doubt, the compassionate sympathy of human hearts is already stirred up on behalf of the orphan child. Its forlorn case reminds us of the sea-born daughter of Pericles, Prince of Tyre; and we are disposed to exclaim, with slight alteration,

Now, mild may be thy life!
For a more blusterous birth had never babe.
Quiet and gentle thy conditions!
For thou art rudest welcomed to this world
That e'er was mother's child. Happy what follows!
Thou hast as chiding a nature,
As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can make
To herald thee from the womb! Even at the first
Thy loss is more than can thy portage quit
With all thou canst find here. Now the good gods
Throw their best eyes upon it! For the love
Of this poor infant, this fresh-new seafarer,
I would the storm were quiet. Here I'll leave it,
Here do I charge your charity withal,
For careful nursing.

The tender looks and gestures of these honest people, both men and women, crowding about the little human waif, the "flotsam and jetsam" of recent shipwreck, are full of good promise. They will take care of "the sole survivor," and they are ready even now to compete with each other for the sacred and blessed charge. The clergyman, apparently, who is inspecting the name on a fragment of the shattered boat, may yet find means to trace out the family connections of the babe, and to place its future keeping in their hands. But if this should not be practicable, we feel sure that Caistor kindness will prove equal to the emergency. A more genial home than the parish workhouse awaits the infant life so wonderfully spared.

The jury called to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of the Bishop of Meath have returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.



"THE SOLE SURVIVOR." BY C. J. STANILAND.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Carnarvon, yesterday week, postponed the notice he had placed on the paper in reference to the recent disturbances in Barbadoes, in consequence of the indisposition of the Earl of Kimberley, who was desirous of taking part in the discussion. The report of the Select Committee on Parliamentary Agency was agreed to. The Commons' amendments to the Lords' to the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill were also agreed to. The Convict Prisons (Returns) Bill and the Isle of Man (Officers) Bill were passed through Committee; and the Medical Act (Qualification) Bill and the Clean Rivers Bill were read the third time.

A debate on the Eastern Question occupied the House on Monday. Lord Stratheden moved a resolution declaring the readiness of the House to support any measure necessary for the maintenance of the treaties of 1853. Earl Granville defended the treaties, and generally approved of the steps taken by her Majesty's Government with regard to the insurrection in the East. The Earl of Derby repeated the declarations which he has recently made on the subject, and deprecated any division on the motion. After some discussion, Lord Stratheden declined to withdraw his proposal, and "the previous question," moved by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was agreed to.

Earl Cadogan stated, on Tuesday, in answer to Lord Waveneys, that no other army corps would be mobilised this season, and Lord Cardwell maintained that the recent mobilisation proved the success of his short service and reserve system. The discussion on affairs in Barbadoes, postponed last week in consequence of Earl Kimberley's illness, was brought on in the continued absence of the noble Earl. The Earl of Carnarvon himself introduced the subject, making a statement similar to that of Mr. Lowther in the other House on Friday night. After some remarks from Lord Cardwell, Lord O'Hagan, and Lord Stanley of Alderley, the subject dropped, several noble Lords approving the decision of the Government in acquitting Governor Hennessy of the charges made against him.

Their Lordships were for a considerable time, on Thursday, occupied with the Gas Light and Coke Company Bill; after which the Lord Chancellor resumed his speech on the Extradition Treaty with America which he commenced last Monday when the question was before the House, but which, in consequence of illness, he was obliged abruptly to terminate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the morning sitting, yesterday week, Mr. Slater-Booth said that his attention had been directed to the polluted condition of the water supply for domestic purposes in some of the rural parts of the country, and that a great improvement undoubtedly would be effected if the Pollution of Rivers Bill should be passed into law. The Home Secretary informed the House that the Government had placed funds at the disposal of the Gosport Coroner, in order that he might secure the attendance of an assessor, and proper legal and scientific aid, in the Thunderer inquiry. The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Education Bill, but immediately ran aground on a new clause moved by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, which proposed that wherever in any school the income derived from voluntary contributions and endowments shall not, on the average of two successive years, amount to one sixth part of its total income, including the school fees and the Parliamentary grant, the Education Department shall give notice to the managers of such school that it shall thenceforward be a condition of any Parliamentary grant that no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any religious denomination shall be taught, and from the date of such notice no Parliamentary grant shall be made by the Education Department to such school unless this condition be fulfilled. A long debate followed, the amendment being rejected by 185 votes against 111. Shortly before seven o'clock progress was reported on the motion of Mr. Disraeli. At the evening sitting Sir Eardley Wilmot called attention to the deficiency of harbour accommodation and to the great loss of life and property annually occurring on the north-east coast of England, and urged upon the Government the desirability of constructing harbours of refuge in the district. Sir Charles Adderley said that public loans were granted to authorities for improving their harbours, and that the Government could not undertake to do that which would be better done by private interest and enterprise. Mr. E. Jenkins addressed the House on the social and political condition of Barbadoes, and asked that inquiry might be made into the working of the Constitution, the operation of the laws, especially with regard to taxation, education, vagrancy, and the causes, proximate or remote, of the recent disturbances in that colony.

Last Saturday the House had an extra sitting for the purpose of concluding the proceedings in Committee on the Elementary Education Bill. At the instance of Lord Sandon a new clause was adopted, providing that the conditions of a Parliamentary grant should include the application of incomes to the purposes of public elementary schools only. Mr. Board then moved a new clause, to the effect that no prosecution should be undertaken except with the authority of at least three members of a school board, school attendance committee, or local committee. The proposal gave rise to some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Forster urged that it would be better to leave the matter where it was at present than insert a provision that might occasion legal difficulties. Lord Sandon admitted that all cases should be carefully investigated by the school boards before parents were subjected to the inconvenience and annoyance of being summoned before the magistrate, but he was unwilling to hamper the action of the new school-attendance committees, as well as the old school boards, by any direction of so stringent a kind as the one proposed. Mr. Talbot suggested that, as prosecutions were not now conducted in an entirely satisfactory manner, Lord Sandon should prepare a clause to meet the difficulty and bring it up on report. Mr. Onslow, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Knowles, and Mr. Rodwell also begged the Vice-President of the Council to reconsider his decision, whilst Mr. A. M'Arthur, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Hardcastle, and Mr. R. Hill thought any change unnecessary. At length, however, on Lord Sandon promising further to consider the question prior to the report, though he declined to pledge himself to the adoption of any particular course, the clause was withdrawn. Subsequently, on the motion of the noble Lord, an amendment was agreed to raising the number of attendances in each year during five years from 200 to 300. Lord Sandon also assented to a clause put on the paper by Mr. Torr relating to the standard of proficiency for a certificate enabling a child to be employed in a municipal school district. Some further amendments were also made in the schedules, after which the bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported, amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches. The Savings Banks Bill, the Slave Trade Bill, and the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill, were read the third time; and the Market Juries (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Disraeli, on the invitation of the Marquis of Hartington, stated on Monday the course of business for the week. The Prisons and the University Bills were to be withdrawn and re-

introduced next Session; and the right honourable gentleman expressed the hope that the prorogation would not be inconveniently delayed. Special days for the discussion of Sir W. Harcourt's motion on the Extradition Treaty and the Indian Budget would be fixed. Mr. Bruce called attention to the papers relating to the insurrection in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and moved—"That this House is of opinion that her Majesty's Government, while maintaining the respect due to existing treaties, should exercise all their influence with the view of securing the common welfare and equal treatment of the various races and religions which are under the authority of the Sublime Porte." Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion, which Mr. Forsyth met by an amendment that did not greatly vary in terms. The debate was continued in a thin House by Sir H. D. Wolff, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, and Mr. W. Holms. It was nearly ten o'clock when Mr. Gladstone rose, the House being at that time in an almost empty condition. But the benches rapidly filled as the right hon. gentleman proceeded, and he had throughout his long speech a crowded and profoundly attentive audience. At the outset Mr. Gladstone referred at some length to the Crimean War, maintaining that if it had been undertaken at much expense of blood and treasure it had resulted in the establishment of two priceless principles—first, the substitution for the habit of interference in the affairs of Turkey by a single Power of the right of interference by common concert of all the great European Powers; secondly, the acquisition of a moral right to interfere upon the question whether the engagements which Turkey had solemnly undertaken in the face of the world to redress the evils under which her subjects laboured had been fulfilled. The first principle had been dangerously infringed when the Government stood aloof from combined action with the Great Powers of the Continent, and turning aside from the past, and looking at the future, Mr. Gladstone said that the first thing to be done was to endeavour to re-establish European concert. The case of Turkey was serious, and mere promises would not meet it. Concurred action must be taken, and the right honourable gentleman had no hesitation in saying that it must be by measures conceived in a spirit and advancing in the direction of self-government, whilst, at the same time, he held that the territorial integrity of Turkey should be preserved. He thought it was necessary there should be an act of intervention, and intervention should be essayed before either side had gained a decided advantage. Mr. Gladstone sat down amid loud cheering, having spoken for nearly two hours. Mr. Disraeli followed, and entered into much detail by way of answer to the criticisms offered. Occasionally there were happy phrases that drew forth cheers, as when he observed that what Servia wanted when she drew the sword was not redress, but provinces; and again, when referring to the sending of the fleet to Besika Bay, he said that the fleet was sent to the Dardanelles not to save the Turkish empire, but to save the British empire. On the question of intervention the right hon. gentleman touched very lightly, confining himself chiefly to the remark that he did not think the time had come for such action. The Marquis of Hartington having with comparative brevity wound up the debate, both the amendment and the motion were withdrawn, and the subject dropped. The Oxford and Cambridge University Bills were withdrawn, as also was the Prisons Bill.

At Tuesday's morning sitting Mr. Ward Hunt stated, in answer to Mr. Lefevre, that the Admiralty had not absolved the captain and surgeon of H.M.S. Dido from all blame for having allowed some of the crew, when suffering from measles, to go on shore at the Fijian Islands, and so communicating the disease to the natives. Both officers showed a lamentable ignorance of the character of the disease and its effects upon the islanders, and the Admiralty had expressed their disapproval of the manner in which they performed their duties. The English, Irish, and Scotch Educational Estimates were afterwards taken in Committee. The Bishopric of Truro Bill was read the third time. At the evening sitting Mr. O'Connor Power called attention to the subject of the Irish political prisoners, and moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the time has come when her Majesty's gracious pardon may be advantageously extended to the prisoners, whether convicted before the civil tribunal or by courts-martial, who are and have been for many years undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland." Mr. Bright joined in the plea made by the Irish members for the release of the Fenians, and an animated debate ensued. The Solicitor-General for Ireland explained the case of each of the eight prisoners now in confinement, and denied that they could be rightly termed political offenders. Their offences, in fact, were such as would not justify the Government in showing at the present time any clemency towards them. The motion was lost, the numbers being—For the resolution, 51; against it, 117.

Mr. Raikes, on Wednesday, proposed the adoption of certain resolutions relating to the status and remuneration of Parliamentary agents, which are the result of the deliberations of the joint Committee of both Houses; but he intimated at the same time that, if further time were thought necessary for their consideration, he would not object to their postponement. Some conversation followed, in which Mr. Cross expressed an opinion that, at this period of the Session, a change affecting a large and respectable body of practitioners could not be adequately discussed; and ultimately the resolutions, and an amendment, moved by Sir J. M'Kenna, in favour of postponement, were withdrawn. The rest of the sitting was occupied by a third debate on Mr. R. Smyth's Sunday Closing Bill, which stood for Committee, and which was ultimately got rid of by the familiar process of "talking out." Mr. Brooks, still asserting that it was not desired by the Irish people, moved its rejection; and he was supported by Mr. Stacpole, Mr. Assheton, Mr. Swanston, Mr. Marten, and others. Dr. Kenealy supported the bill, because it was called for by the unanimous desire of the Irish nation; and Mr. M'Laren again bore testimony to the value of the Forbes Mackenzie Act. Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Sandford, Mr. S. Moore, and Sir W. Barttelot criticised in an unfavourable tone the Government amendments, the last recommending that the matter should be left in the hands of the Government, to be dealt with next Session. Sir M. Hicks Beach justified the position of the Government and their proposal to limit the extent and the duration of the bill, treating it as an experiment which could be extended if it should prove successful. He pointed out that under his amendments there would still be four millions and a half subject to entire closing on Sunday, while 836,000 only would be under the arrangement for limited hours of opening. Subsequently, Mr. Callan spoke against the bill from five o'clock to a quarter to six, when, by the rules of the House, the debate stood adjourned.

The following notices, among many others, were given, on Thursday, for next Session:—By Sir W. Lawson, his "Permissive" Bill; by Mr. T. B. Potter, Bill to Amend the Law of Succession to Real Estates; by Sir C. Dilke, to move a resolution in favour of extending the hours of polling at elections in boroughs; by Mr. Earp, a resolution declaring that the present system of local and imperial taxation presses unduly on small incomes; by Mr. P. Taylor, a resolution in favour of

the abolition of the game laws; by Sir G. Campbell, to call attention to the neglect of Scotch business in the Session of 1876, and to ask whether some system of local government could not be devised for Scotland. On the order of the day for the consideration of the Elementary Education Bill, as amended, Sir W. Lawson rose to move to postpone the orders of the day until after the consideration of the Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill, but said he understood he could not move this resolution, and therefore, in order to make a statement, he moved the adjournment of the House. The hon. Baronet then argued in favour of the consideration of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, on the ground that it was a kind of education measure, which involved even more important results than the Government measure. Mr. Disraeli objected to the motion under the existing circumstances and the impossibility, at that advanced period of the Session, of giving further opportunity for the progress of the bill of the hon. member for Londonderry (Mr. R. Smyth). The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn. The Marquis of Hartington, on consideration of the Elementary Education Bill as amended, moved "That, in the opinion of this House, principles have been introduced into this bill since its second reading which were not then either mentioned to, or contemplated by, the House, which tend to disturb the basis on which elementary education now rests, to impede the formation of new schools, to introduce discord and confusion into the election of school boards, and to place the management of schools in the hands of persons who neither contribute to their support nor are elected by the ratepayers." Lord Sandon replied, and after a short debate, occupying about an hour and a half, the resolution was defeated by a majority of 182 to 120. The bill as amended was then considered and agreed to.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, payments amounting to £1350 were made on some of the 254 life-boat stations of the institution, including rewards to the crews of different life-boats and shore-boats for recent services. The Arklow and Wicklow life-boats proceeded to the barque Roycroft, of Annapolis, N.S., which had gone ashore on Jack's Hole Bank, off the Irish coast. The Arklow men went on board and assisted to lighten the ship, and, with the aid of two steamers, the vessel was extricated from her perilous position and taken to Dublin Bay, with her crew of twelve men, in safety. The Llanddulas life-boat was launched last Sunday afternoon to the help of a pleasure-boat, from Llandudno, containing five men, which was seen in distress about a mile off Llanddulas. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, accompanied by a heavy sea, and on reaching the boat it was found that her mast was broken, and that she was in an unmanageable state, and in great danger of foundering, being half full of water. The men were at once taken into the life-boat and brought ashore in a most exhausted state. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum were voted to Mr. H. O'Neill, of Rothesay, N.B., and to Captain Campbell, John Bell, and Peter McKinnon, of the steamer Argyll, of that place, in acknowledgment of their highly meritorious conduct in assisting to save one of the crew of the Russian barque Tovernus, which had sunk on Skelmorlie Bank, in the river Clyde, in a gale of wind and heavy sea, on Dec. 23 last.

Amongst the contributions lately received were £115 0s. 4d. from the County Courts Life-Boat Fund, per Mr. J. Roberts, of Stroud, and £100 from the Ancient Order of Foresters, being their annual contribution in aid of the support of the two life-boats presented by the order to the society, which are respectively named the Forester and the Foresters' Pride, and are stationed at Tynemouth and West Hartlepool.

The new life-boat sent to Campbeltown, N.B., last month, by the institution was publicly named the Princess Louise at its station, and was afterwards launched and tried by the crew, under the superintendence of the assistant inspector of life-boats to the society; his Grace the Duke of Argyll and members of his family being present on the occasion.

Reports were read from the three inspectors of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coast.

The institution's valuable "Instructions for the Restoration of the Apparently Drowned" continue to be extensively circulated on the coast and elsewhere.

The Duke of Cambridge and staff visited Aldershot on Wednesday, and witnessed the cavalry and horse artillery exercise in a series of field evolutions.

Mr. John Bright has been elected an honorary member of the Boston (U.S.) Free Trade Club, and in a letter to the club the right hon. gentleman writes:—"The existing depression in your trade must teach your people how little protection can do to make prosperity permanent, and how much it can do to add to the severity of the pressure from which industry from other causes cannot, perhaps, be wholly freed."

The Bedfordshire Agricultural Show opened, on Thursday week, at Biggleswade, and the stock, both in numbers and quality, surpassed last year's exhibit. The Marquis of Exeter took first prize in the class for bulls, two to five years, with his roan Tenachus VI.; Mr. Dudding, of Panton House, Wraggley, took second with his bull Robert Stevenson. For two-year-olds Mr. Streaton, of Marlborough, took first prize.

The foundation-stone of the new school of art to be erected on Green-hill, Derby, was laid, on Tuesday, by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in the presence of a distinguished company. The Baroness was accompanied by Colonel Burdett, Mr. J. Sinclair, and Mrs. Brown. A procession was formed from the Guildhall to the site, accompanied by the band of the rifles. Lady Burdett-Coutts having arrived at the stone, leaning on the arm of the Mayor, Mr. Evans, M.P., presented her with a suitable address. Lady Burdett-Coutts was then presented with a silver trowel, with which she laid the mortar, and the stone was lowered into its place. She then said she could scarcely leave Derby without thanking them all very cordially for the way in which they had acted towards her. She wished specially to thank those who had given her an opportunity of inscribing her name on the page of the history of Derbyshire, which was for so many years the old home of the Burdetts. Thus, being the home of her forefathers, she hoped that the little niche in which they had ensconced her would link her with those who had gone before, and that in years to come there would be some remembrance among those who would follow. As in that admirable prayer which had been offered up, the first thought on such an occasion like that was one of thankfulness—a thought of extreme thankfulness would occur to them all for the event, arising, as it did, from the extreme stability, content, security, and peace of the country. Had it not been for such they would not have had the ceremonial that day, and other such which occurred in almost every town and hamlet of the country.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The evil effects of the hard ground were very apparent towards the end of the Goodwood week, and the card on the Thursday collapsed into a series of matches and walks-over. A very moderate lot contested the rich Prince of Wales's Stakes, as may be judged from the fact that Touchet was only beaten half a length by Monachus. The winner, who is a nice colt by Hermit—The Doe, had never run before, and, as he is unfortunately a roarer, we are not likely to hear much of him in the future. The result of the Cup proved that all the reports of the great improvement in New Holland were by no means exaggerated. It was thought that Cannon waited rather too long with him in the Alexandra Plate, where Freeman only beat him by a head, and on this occasion he went to the front before they had run two hundred yards. Again and again one or another of his five opponents crept up to him, and appeared about to take up the running; but on each occasion he shot away again, and generally maintained a lead of fully three lengths. Half a mile from home Chaloner had to ride Temple Bar to keep him in his place; but the horse struggled with the greatest gameness, and appeared to come again half way up the straight. He never had a chance, however, of catching New Holland, who won very easily by two lengths; while the American horse, Preakness, was only a head behind Temple Bar. Hengist and Freeman were respectively fourth and fifth, a long way off, and Louise Victoria broke down so badly that Custance had to dismount and walk in. Shillelagh, the own brother to Thorn, of whom we wrote so favourably last week, won the Molecomb Stakes in capital style in spite of his 7lb. penalty; and the remaining events need no comment.

The Chesterfield Cup was, of course, the chief event of the last day, and it brought out twenty-three runners, or only four less than started for the Stewards' Cup. Coomassie (8 st. 8 lb.), who won the same race last year, was made first favourite, and she repeated her victory very cleverly indeed. Monaco (7 st. 5 lb.), the winner of the Stewards' Cup, was the only one who made the semblance of a fight with her, but his 10 lb. penalty and the extra distance proved too much for him; and it is clear that he must have had something in hand on the Tuesday. Dalham (9 st. 5 lb.) ran a great horse under his crushing weight; but Little Harry (6 st. 7 lb.) and Hellenist (6 st. 4 lb.) cut up as badly as the three-year-olds have done in nearly all handicaps this season. New Holland had a very easy task to beat the everlasting Lilian in a Queen's Plate; and the meeting wound up with the hollow victory of Orleans over Midlothian, on whom odds of 3 to 1 were laid, in the Strafford Stakes. Orleans is an own brother to Claremont, and came out with a great reputation, which, until last week, he signally failed to sustain.

A little rain fell before the commencement of the Brighton Meeting, but the ground was still frightfully hard, and, as a natural consequence, the fields were generally small, and the sport of a moderate description. The unbeaten Somnus got off so badly in the Corporation Stakes that his chance was at once extinguished, and Midlothian won the first race he has secured since he carried of the Brocklesby Stakes. A very moderate quintet contested the Brighton Stakes, and Lilian (8 st. 12 lb.) was made favourite. She has, however, become thoroughly jady, which is not to be wondered at considering the immense amount of work she has done, and, laying back her ears, refused to try when she seemed to have the race in hand. Mate (8 st. 5 lb.) then passed her, but he was soon caught by Chancellor (8 st. 10 lb.) and beaten easily by three lengths. If the Stakes were comparatively a failure, what can be said of the Cup, for which Preakness was actually allowed to walk over. This impotent conclusion must be especially annoying to Mr. Sanford, as the old horse would probably have defeated anything that could have opposed him, and, under the conditions of the race, he will only receive £85, the cup itself being held over until next year. A feature of the day was the dual victory of Caramel, which affords another proof that a course of hurdle-racing does not, as a rule, impair a horse's speed.

The cricket-match between Rugby and Marlborough, which took place at Lord's last week, was won by the latter school by five wickets. This result was entirely attributable to the splendid batting of Mr. A. G. Steel (84 and 28), a younger brother of the famous Cambridge bat, Mr. D. Q. Steel. Flushed with their victory over Yorkshire, the Gloucestershire team went on to Nottingham, and defeated the eleven of that county by six wickets. The scoring was not heavy on either side, Mr. W. G. Grace (60 and 26) and Daft (35 and 30), the two captains, very appropriately heading the list. Kent v. Surrey, on the other hand, was quite a batsman's match. For the former county, Messrs. W. Yardley (92), W. Foord-Kelcey and (88), V. K. Shaw (74), and Lord Harris (42) all did well; and on the other side Mr. W. W. Read (106), Jupp (70), and R. Humphrey (not out, 49) were the chief contributors. Eventually the Kent Eleven won by six wickets, this being their third successive victory. The only match of importance during the present week has been that between Notts and Surrey, which was played at the Oval, the home county suffering defeat by ten wickets. The feature of the game was the bowling of A. Shaw, who obtained eleven wickets for 68 runs. Jupp (50) was the only man who made a real stand for Surrey, and no large score was obtained on the other side.

On Saturday evening last E. T. Jones and J. B. Johnson swam from Putney to Hammersmith, for the championship of the world and £100 a side. The latter obtained all the best of the start, and had a lead of quite six yards when they fairly got to work; but Jones soon caught him, and, opposite the Star and Garter, was quite two yards in front. From this point to the finish he drew rapidly away, and eventually won by about sixty yards, in 35 min. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., on a very poor tide. On the same day the swimming championship of Scotland was won by Robert Wilson, of Glasgow.

The annual swimming-races of the London Athletic Club took place at Hendon, on Saturday last, and proved very successful.

The annual race for Doggett's coat and badge took place on Tuesday. There were six competitors, and C. T. Bullman, of Shadwell, won very easily by 100 yards; W. Prince, of Chelsea, was second, and James Kix, of Richmond, third.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, was, on Tuesday, installed as editor of the *Scotsman*.

Mr. William Egerton Hubbard (Liberal) and Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell (Conservative) were, on Monday, nominated as candidates for the representation of Shoreham, the polling taking place on Friday.—Mr. C. W. Nevill, who has represented the Carmarthen Boroughs in the Conservative interest since February, 1874, has announced his intention of resigning.

Lord Northbrook, on Monday, received a deputation from his Kent estate at Lee, when an address was presented expressing the warm approbation of his Lordship's services in India and offering a welcome on his return to England. The deputation were cordially received, and the noble Earl, in accepting the address, gave expression to the great satisfaction he felt in learning that his services were so highly appreciated by those with whom he is connected.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

Cowes, Aug. 3.

The Prince of Wales was present on Monday at a general meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, held at Cowes Castle. The Earl of Wilton, commodore, presided, and expressed on behalf of the meeting their great regret at the loss the squadron had sustained by the death of the Marquis Conyngham, who for so many years had held the position of Vice-Commodore. It was proposed by the commodore, seconded by the Prince, and carried unanimously, that the Marquis of Londonderry be nominated as the new vice-commodore of the squadron, and that a special meeting be held at Cowes on the 14th inst. to confirm his appointment.

The regatta of this, the oldest established club in Great Britain, began on Tuesday. In addition to being considered the premier club of the United Kingdom, the Squadron has the patronage of Royalty, and each year a splendid cup, value £105, is given by her Majesty to be sailed for by yachts belonging exclusively to the Royal Yacht Squadron. It is true that several other clubs have had Queen's cups given them, but still the honour of winning one of her Majesty's cups, as it were under the very eyes of the Queen herself, is looked upon as very great indeed. The Americans to this day persist in declaring that they hold the Queen's cup of 1851; but this is a mistake; the cup won by the America was the ordinary Squadron prize of £100, and not her Majesty's Cup, which can only be competed for by members belonging to the squadron. There are fewer vessels in Cowes Roads than are generally to be seen during the regatta week. The yacht-builders complain bitterly of the dullness of the season, and say that upwards of 150 yachts are laying up, their owners, for some reason or other, declining to fit them out. The fact of two such vessels as the Kriemhilda and the Cetonia, the best of their rig afloat, remaining all the winter unsold speaks volumes for the poorness of the year in a yachting sense.

The race on Tuesday, as we have already stated, was for her Majesty's Cup; and additional interest was felt in the proceedings from the fact of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales having entered his fine schooner Hildegarde as a competitor. The day was everything that could be desired as regards wind, and, although there were one or two drenching showers, the sun favoured us with his company most of the time. The following were the yachts started:—Hildegarde, 198 tons, schooner, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Vol-au-Vent, cutter, 102 tons, Colonel Markham; Raven, yawl, 60 tons, Colonel Sterling; Egeria, schooner, 156 tons, Mr. J. Mulholland, M.P.; Arrow, cutter, 115 tons, Mr. T. Chamberlayne. The regulations were:—Cutters to add two thirds of their tonnage, yawls one half; the Old Queen's Course. At ten the starting gun was fired, and, as the order was to proceed to the Western Mole first, the yachts had to beat down towards Lymington, off which the mark-boat was placed. Vol-au-Vent and Arrow got away with a good start. All the cutters had double-reefed mainsails; but the schooners, with the exception of Egeria, carried whole lower sails; the Hildegarde even kept her main-topmast aloft. All the others had struck topmasts. Egeria, somehow or another, was not so smart as usual. In the first place, her jib-sheets unrove, and the sail was split in trying to get it in, so for some time she was jogged along under main-sail and forestay-sail only. When once the yachts had settled down to their work, it was seen that it was not a schooner's day. The two cutters kept gaining every tack, and rounded the Western Mole Vol-au-Vent four and Arrow three minutes ahead of Hildegarde, the first of the schooners. In running back the Hildegarde carried away first her main and then her foretop mast, and, thus deprived of her balloon canvas, was of course passed by Egeria. The Royal yacht, however, was not beaten yet, and twice came up alongside of Mr. Mulholland's clipper; but the Egeria soon drew away again, and they jibed round the Nab as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Vol-au-Vent	1 18 10	Hildegarde	1 28 45
Arrow	1 21 35	Raven	1 41 0
Egeria	1 27 5		

Shark was too far astern to be timed. In going back the cutters did not lose anything with the two stickers; and, after an exciting and gallantly-sailed race, they reached the goal as under:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Vol-au-Vent	3 12 50	Hildegarde	3 28 45
Arrow	3 20 22	Raven	3 45 33
Egeria	3 27 57	Shark	3 5 18

Everybody supposed that Vol-au-Vent had won; but the truth of the old adage that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" was never more aptly shown. On the Raven reaching her moorings a protest was lodged against the whole four of the leading vessels to the effect that none of them had gone the right course. They had passed inside the buoy, on the Prince Consort's shoal, instead of keeping outside of it, as they were ordered to do. How such a mistake could be made was a puzzle. All had written instructions to go by, in addition to verbal ones. However, rules are rules, and, in consequence, her Majesty's Cup for 1876 goes to the Raven, a boat which, although new, has given promise of possessing all the Florinda's luck with a tolerable share of her speed. The fireworks in the evening were upon a most magnificent scale, and were witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales from the balcony of the Castle. The Prince slept on board his yacht the night before, and sailed the race in her.

The match for Wednesday was the R.Y. Squadron prize for cutters, and brought to the starting buoy five of the finest cutters in the United Kingdom, and a new one in the shape of Mr. Weguelin's forty-ton cutter Christine, a vessel which, from her great length in proportion to her beam, has not inaptly been christened the "spinaker boom." The wind was more of a reach than it was on the previous day, and was also much softer. The race admits of but little description. The old Arrow got away with the lead and was never caught, and, after a very rapidly sailed race, they arrived at the goal, about half-past three, in the following order:—Arrow, Vol-au-Vent, Neva, Fiona, Iona, Christine. The Arrow won with a lot to spare. Time allowance was upon the R.Y. Squadron scale.

The Prince of Wales's Hildegarde won the Town Cup on Thursday, beating Olga, Australia, Egeria, and Shark. It was the finest race of the season, and a large crowd assembled to witness the finish.

A general order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge expressing to General Codrington and General Spencer his entire satisfaction at the result of his inspection of the several divisions comprising the 2nd and 5th Army Corps, which were lately brought together under the new system of mobilisation.

President Grant has sent a letter to the Birmingham Town Council, in reply to an address sent to him by that body expressing congratulations on the celebration of the first centenary of the independence of his country, in which he cordially hopes that the ties of kindred and interest which connect the United States with Great Britain may be improved in every needful way, as an example of righteousness, peace, and goodwill to all nations.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT COLCHESTER.

The Royal Archæological Institute has this week held its annual session at Colchester. Lord Talbot de Malahide is succeeded in the presidency by Lord Carlingford. The Mayor and Corporation of the town, with some formality, welcomed the antiquarian visitors on Tuesday; so did the Essex Archæological Society, the local magistracy, and the clergy. There was a public luncheon at the Corn Exchange. We give some views of places and buildings at Colchester, or in the neighbourhood. This town, about fifty miles from London, has a population exceeding 25,000, and a fine wide High-street, with a thriving trade in corn, malt, and oysters, if there be any oysters left on British shores. It was the eastern capital of the Trinobantes before Julius Caesar landed in our island; and here was established, by the Emperor Claudius, the first Roman colony north of the Thames, which was named Camulodunum. It was here that King Cymbeline, or Cunobelin, with his sons Guiderius and Arviragus (the latter called also Caradoc or Caractacus) is supposed to have lived. The Iceni, a nation dwelling farther north, led by their warrior-queen, Boadicea, attacked the Roman town, A.D. 62, and captured it, slaughtering thousands of its inhabitants, who were pensioned old soldiers of the Ninth Legion, with their wives and families. Boadicea afterwards did the same at Verulam, or St. Albans, but was soon defeated in the neighbourhood of London, probably at the place still called Battle Bridge, below the hill of Pentonville.

The remains and traces of Roman building at Colchester are of considerable interest; the compact masonry of the walls, from 8 ft. to 11 ft. thick, and of the arch and guard-room at the Balken Gate, attests the powerful hand of that great military empire. An important collection of Roman and British pottery, tiles, pavements, bronze utensils, weapons, and statuary, glass vases, and coins is preserved in the local museum. It has been particularly noticed and commented upon by Mr. C. Roach Smith, who is esteemed the highest authority upon the antiquities of Roman Britain. The famous "Colchester Sphinx," presented by the late Mr. C. J. Round to the Essex Archæological Society, is shown in one of our illustrations. It is about twenty-five inches high and broad, sculptured in common stone. We suppose its presence at the Roman military station is easily accounted for by the motley multitude of soldiers, natives of different parts of the world, Africa and Asia as well as Europe, who were gathered under the Imperial standard in this remote island. Along with this object of heathen worship the same Engraving shows a Roman urn and drinking-jug and a stone tablet or altar bearing a Latin inscription.

The old Castle of Colchester was built in the reign of William the Norman Conqueror, or that of his son William, but not improbably upon a Roman foundation, and certainly with Roman building materials. It stands on the north side of High-street, occupying a space about 150 ft. square. The walls, of claystone intersected with courses of Roman tiles and "herring-bone" work, and relieved with labels and quoins of Kentish or Purbeck stone, are 30 ft. thick at the foundation, diminishing to 12 ft. at the parapet. Towers rise at each of the corners; in the round bastion at the south-east angle is a dungeon, with walls 20 ft. thick, lighted by one loophole; above it is a vaulted chapel, now the armoury of the Essex Militia. The south-west tower, which is the largest, is surrounded by a modern turret. The main south gate, with a niche for the warden and grooves for the sliding portcullis, is still entire. Here, in the castle-yard, after the surrender of Colchester to the army of the Commonwealth in 1648, its chief defenders, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, were cruelly put to death. The town had held out against Fairfax two or three months with great courage and fortitude.

The most remarkable ecclesiastical antiquities of Colchester are the remains of St. John's Abbey, and those of St. Botolph's, a Priory of the Augustinian Order. The former was a Benedictine monastery, the last Abbot of which, John Beeke, refusing to consent to its suppression in Henry VIII.'s reign, was hanged, like the Prior of the Charterhouse in London, a victim of rapacious tyranny. The Abbey gatehouse, of Perpendicular Gothic architecture, is shown in our illustration. St. Botolph's and St. Julian's Priory of Austin Friars was founded by their first English chief, Ernulphus, in 1116. Its west front, a portion of which remains, has a doorway of four-fold deep Norman arches, with a double arcade of intersecting Norman arches, extending across the entire width of the building above. Much Roman brick was used also in this sacred edifice, which suffered the demolition of the church choir by the cannonade of Fairfax's siege in 1648. St. Peter's Church, St. Giles's, in which Lucas and Lisle are buried, and Trinity Church are of ancient foundation.

The hamlet of Little Maplestead, ten or twelve miles from Colchester, on the border of Suffolk, possessed one of the round churches, originally belonging to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an example of which is found in the outer part of the Temple Church in London. The circular form is preserved in connection with the modern building. Great Maplestead church has a semicircular chancel. Close to this village is Castle Hedingham, built in the Norman time by Aubrey de Vere; the keep, with its massive walls of flint and rubble squared in squared stone, rising five stories high, is tolerably perfect, affording a good specimen of the Norman baronial strongholds. The castle formerly occupied three acres of ground. It was the last residence of the Empress Matilda, competitor for the English Crown with Stephen, and mother of King Henry II. In the reign of John it was occupied for a time by the invading French Dauphin. Sir John Hawkwood, the famous captain of English mercenary troops in the fourteenth century, belonged to this place, not to the castle, but to the adjoining village.

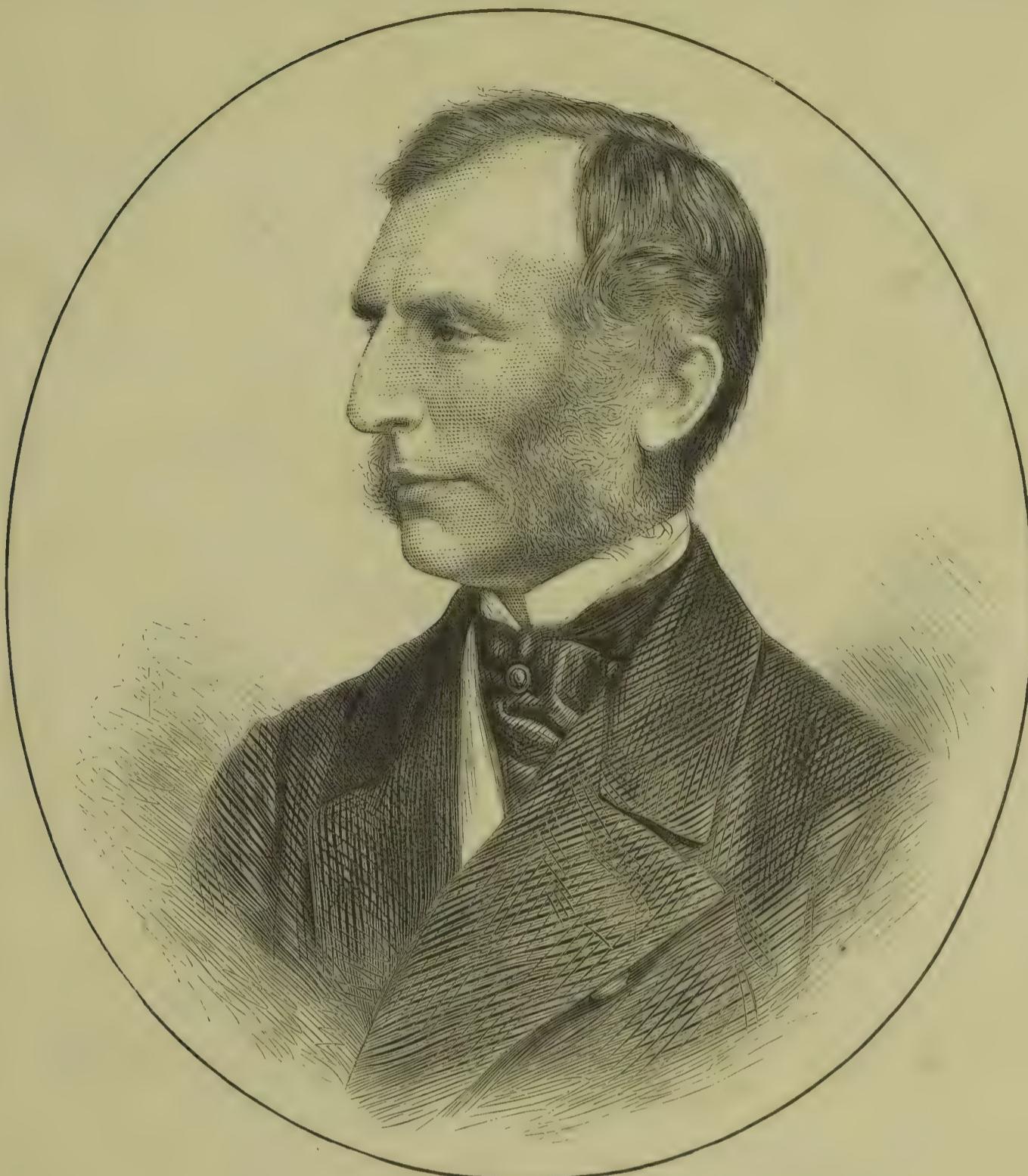
The estuary of the Colne, now conveniently accessible by steam-boats from the Thames, has a creek upon which stands the village of St. Osyth, not far from Clacton and Walton-le-Naze, seaside places of increasing resort. An Augustinian priory was established here in 1118, upon the site of a much more ancient Saxon nunnery, which the Danes had ruthlessly destroyed, slaying the nuns and cutting off the head of their abbess, a Saxon King's daughter. The existing gateway is of the fifteenth century. Many other valuable memorials of antiquity reward the diligence of learned visitors in this most easterly region of Essex.

A branch free library, which has cost £6000, was opened at Sheffield on Tuesday. This is the third which has been opened within three years, the outlay upon which has been £15,000.

We understand that the Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. John Bishop, barrister-at-law, as stipendiary justice of the peace at Merthyr Tydwl, in the room of Mr. Albert de Rutzen, appointed one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis.

In our description, last week, of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Wrexham, the name of the architect was omitted—Mr. Henry Kennedy, of Bangor, Wrexham, and London, under whose personal supervision the building was constructed by Mr. W. E. Samuel, of Wrexham.





SIR JAMES INGHAM, THE NEWLY-APPOINTED CHIEF MAGISTRATE AT BOW-STREET.



THE WAR: SEMENDRIA, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY M. VRIARTE.

SIR JAMES INGHAM.

The death of Sir Thomas Henry, which took place about six weeks ago, made it needful to supply his vacant place as Chief Magistrate of the metropolitan police courts, sitting at the central court in Bow-street. Mr. James Taylor Ingham, the senior magistrate of the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Court, was promoted to succeed Sir Thomas Henry. He took his seat at Bow-street for the first time on Friday, the 14th ult. Yesterday week he attended her Majesty the Queen at Osborne House, and there received the honour of knighthood. The number of metropolitan police magistrates, under the Act, is limited to twenty-seven; they are all justices of the peace for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts, for the city of Westminster, and for the "Liberty of the Tower of London;" but the city of London has its own police courts. The Bow-street Police Court has three magistrates, sitting by turns; each of the other courts has two or three; and the magistrates are empowered, in case of need, to sit for one another at the courts to which they are not ordinarily attached. The different courts are in Bow-street, Clerkenwell, Lambeth, Marlborough-street, Marylebone, Southwark, Thames-street (for the river and riverside), Westminster, Worship-street, Hammersmith (with Wandsworth), and Greenwich combined with Woolwich. The aggregate amount of fines and penalties they impose in the year is about £16,000, to say nothing of summary committals to prison, and committals for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The portrait of Sir James Ingham is from a photograph by Mr. J. C. Smallcombe, of Baker-street.

MR. BRAVO'S DEATH.

Public interest in the Bravo case may be said to have increased with the cross-examination of Mrs. Cox, and to have culminated in the appearance of Mrs. Charles Bravo in court.

The examination in chief of Mrs. Cox, which began on Thursday week, as noticed in our last issue, was resumed on the following day. A further portion of the witness's own history was laid before the jury, and then the examination passed to the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bravo. Mrs. Cox spoke of some anonymous letters which had been received by the deceased early in the present year, and the authorship of which he attributed to Dr. Gully, who, however, denied having sent such communications. She had asked Dr. Gully for a prescription for Jamaica fever, as she thought she might probably be going out to that island, and he had sent her one. As far as she knew, Mrs. Bravo had never held any communication with Dr. Gully after her marriage with Mr. Bravo. Speaking generally, Mr. and Mrs. Bravo were very fond of each other except when he was in a temper. She had heard the deceased say he wished Dr. Gully were dead; he should like to shoot him, and that he should like to see Dr. Gully's funeral cross Tooting - common. When the deceased's mother interfered about the expenses of the garden and horses there were angry words between Mr. and Mrs. Bravo, and on one occasion the deceased struck his wife. The next serious difficulty which took place between the deceased and his wife was on Good Friday. It originated through an altercation in regard to the lighting of a fire; and Mr. Bravo got into such a temper that he said he wished he was dead, that he should go away, and that he had made up his mind he would not live with his wife any longer. He also said, either "Let her go back to Dr. Gully," or "Let her go to Dr. Gully." Another new fact brought out was that on the fatal night, when Mrs. Bravo left the dining-room, she took with her some sherry and water, and that after undressing she sent the maid down with a tumbler for some marsala, and that Mr. Bravo came up while the girl was absent, and said in French, "You have sent the girl down for more wine; you have drunk nearly a bottle to-day." She made no reply, and he went downstairs. Soon afterwards the alarm was given of his violent illness. Mrs. Cox also gave a somewhat different version of what Mr. Bravo first said to her—namely, "I have taken poison for Dr. Gully. Don't tell Florence." On Monday the cross-examination of Mrs. Cox was begun by the Attorney-General. The first portion of her evidence related to the nature and duration of the intimacy between Dr. Gully and Mrs. Bravo previous to the marriage of the latter. Referring to the evidence given by her previously, the witness would not exactly say that a great portion of it was not true, but she owned she omitted to mention some things within her knowledge. The remaining portion of her testimony related to the history of the hours previous to Mr. Bravo's death. The whole of Tuesday was occupied with the evidence of Mrs. Cox. Mr. Lewis subjected her to a searching examination, which was concluded shortly before the adjournment for the day, and Sir H. James then began his examination. Mrs. Cox made further admissions as to the relations between Mrs. Ricardo and Dr. Gully. Her cross-examination was concluded on Wednesday. Sir Henry James and Mr. Serjeant Parry, for Mrs. Bravo and Dr. Gully respectively, examined the witness, whose evidence given before the Treasury was also read.

The reading of Mrs. Cox's depositions having been completed on Thursday morning, the eighteenth day of the inquiry, Mrs. Charles Bravo was the next witness called. She was escorted into court by her brother, and she attracted the deepest attention of everyone present. The widow of the unfortunate gentleman who died at The Priory, Balham, on April 21 last, is a handsome lady of about

thirty years of age, with large expressive blue eyes, chestnut hair tinged with gold, and having a graceful figure. She was, of course, in mourning—black bonnet, with white cap and black crape veil, a white tulle scarf round her neck, an elegant fichu with silk fringe, and black skirt. Her only ornaments were her rings, one of them being mounted with an emerald of large size. Seated in the room devoted to the inquiry, and occupying a similar position at the table to that which Mrs. Cox is pictured as occupying in our page Engraving, Mrs. Charles Bravo, albeit pale, bore herself with remarkable composure during the greater part of Sir Henry James's examination, only breaking down when the learned counsel put point blank to her a crucial question as to her intimacy with Dr. Gully at Kissingen. Then, after answering the question in the affirmative, she burst into tears, and was led from the room by her brother, Mr. William Campbell. Mrs. Bravo returned to the court after a few minutes' absence, but was again conducted into a private room until Sir Henry James was ready to resume his interrogation. Save when she betrayed emotion this once, Mrs. Bravo, who had evidently by a great effort nerve herself for the occasion, gave her answers calmly and promptly, without any reserve, having a strange fixed look as though her full blue eyes were searching the past. She now and then moistened her lips with a wine-glass of sal volatile and water. Her voice was greatly modulated and her enunciation distinct; and she did not show any impatience at the extreme slowness of the proceedings or of the elaborate elocution of her counsel. Whilst scores of trains rushed past, almost drowning the voice of Sir Henry James now and then with their clangour, Mrs. Bravo tranquilly replied to the questions which began with her marriage to Captain Ricardo, in 1864, her husband's habits of intemperance, his desertion, and his death, at Cologne, in 1871; and then went on to her engagement with Mr. Charles Bravo last autumn, at Brighton; her confession to him of her previous intimacy with Dr. Gully, his condonation of the same, the severance of her connection with Dr. Gully and reconciliation with her family, the dispute about the marriage settlements, when Dr. Gully was consulted by her, and her ultimate marriage with Mr. Bravo.

The Earl of Dartmouth has given to the people of West Bromwich fifty acres of land for the purposes of a public park. The Royal Agricultural Society's Show opened on Wednesday at Cork. It was sadly marred by the weather, the rain falling in torrents. The tenant-farmers exhibited thirty cows and heifers of a very good kind; there were ninety entries for Leicesters and thirty-three for Shropshires. Mr. Bernard Haydon's shorthorn bull Van Booth got the first prize, and also won the Purdon Challenge Cup and a special prize of £20 from the local society. There were about 800 entries of poultry. The horses were the chief feature, and numbered thirty, the colts and fillies being specially good, as were also the hunters. The prizes were numerous and valuable. For cattle there were thirteen challenge cups and prizes offered by individuals or by local committees. The Lord Lieutenant attended the dinner in the evening, and in his speech described the country as being in a sound and progressive condition. He, however, deplored that special crimes connected with the land were still rife, and that the perfect security of life and property essential to steady progress had yet to be attained. Until this blot was removed foreign capital would hold aloof from their shores; but, looking to the improvement the country had made of late years in its moral and material condition, he hoped before long to see it free from this last stain upon its reputation.

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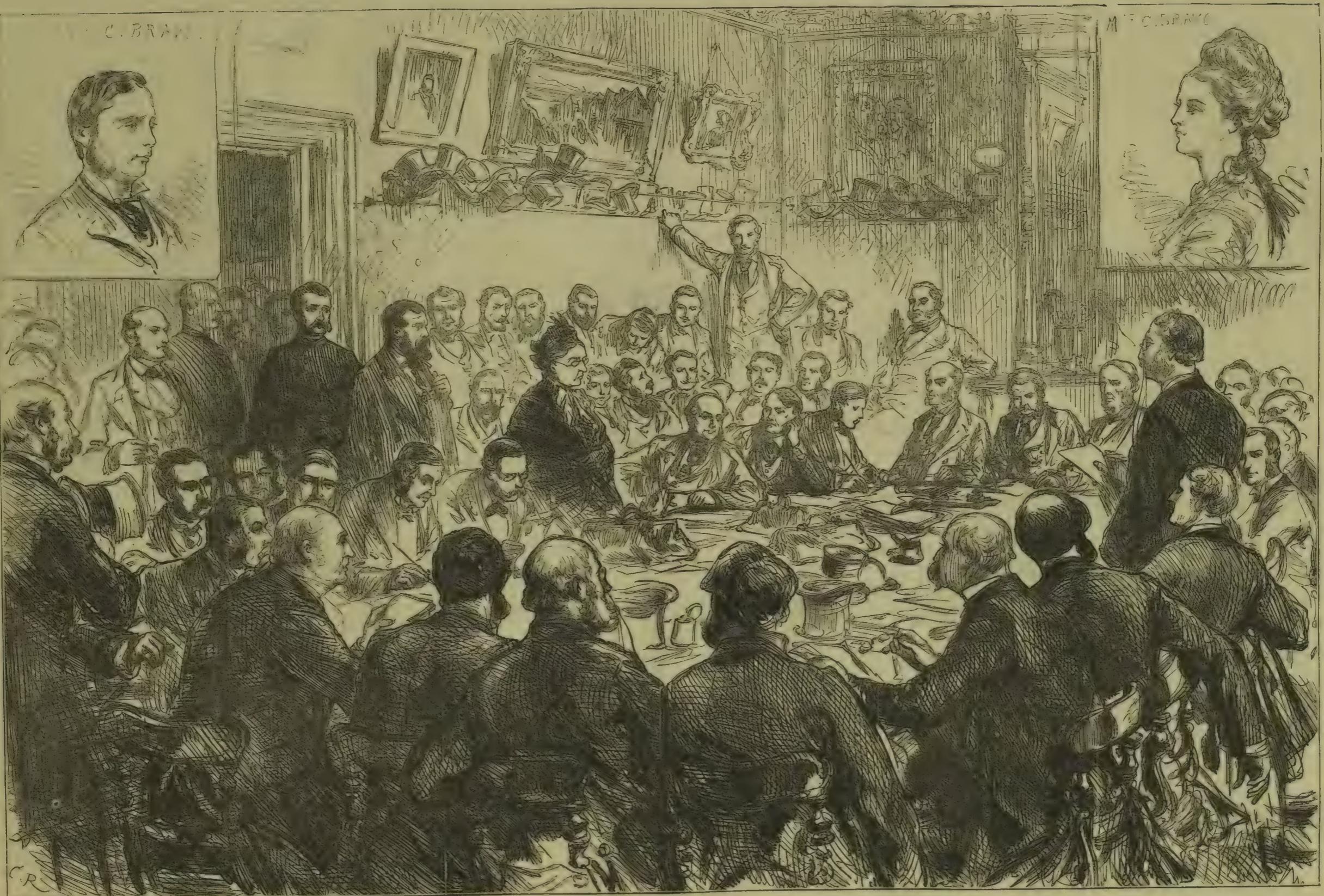
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THE BRAVO INQUEST: SKETCH IN COURT—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. COX BY MR. LEWIS.

THE BRAVO CASE: A SCENE IN COURT.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the attention of the nation has been monopolised for the past two or three weeks by the inquiry which has been reopened to elucidate what is commonly called "the Balham Mystery." The "mystery," if there be a mystery, is this:—On Tuesday, April 18 last, Mr. Charles Bravo was taken suddenly ill after dinner, expired after much suffering early on the following Friday morning, April 21, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the effects of a poison—antimony—but we have not sufficient evidence under what circumstances it came into his body;" but public opinion, excited first by a short article in the *World* and next by letters and leaders in the *Telegraph*, appeared to demand a fresh inquiry, which was, accordingly, virtually ordered by the Lord Chief Justice on the appeal of the Attorney-General. In the Court of Queen's Bench, on June 19, the Lord Chief Justice said, mainly in consequence of a fresh statement made before the solicitors of the Treasury by Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Bravo's companion, "I think you have shown sufficient grounds, Mr. Attorney-General, to warrant us in giving you a rule nisi." The following Monday the Lord Chief Justice added, "We have made up our minds, Mr. Attorney-General, to make the rule nisi absolute for quashing the inquisition, and directing the Coroner to hold a fresh inquiry with a fresh jury."

Presided over by the same Coroner, Mr. William Carter, who is assisted by Mr. R. Burleigh Muir as his assessor, the new jury reopened the inquest on Tuesday, July 11—the billiard-room of Mr. Willis's Bedford Hotel, Balham, serving as the court. As may be seen in the sketch drawn by our artist, representing Mr. George Lewis cross-examining Mrs. Cox, the billiard-room of the Bedford Hotel is nothing more than a good-sized apartment, and it has been a matter of no small difficulty to accommodate the large number of persons having business in court, to say nothing of the people attracted by idle curiosity. It should be mentioned that when the accompanying scene in court was sketched the following counsel were seated at the table:—The Attorney-General (Sir John Holker, Q.C., M.P.), Mr. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Poland appearing for the Crown; Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Biron for Mrs. Charles Bravo; Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Bray for Mrs. Cox; Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. A. L. Smith for Dr. Gully; and Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, for the parents of the deceased. To the right of the last-named gentleman, as shown in our Illustration, the Coroner and the assessor are seated at the head of the table, having the jury to their right.

So familiar are the leading incidents of the Bravo Case to the public that we need not weary our readers with a detailed recapitulation of the reports which have appeared in this Journal from week to week since the opening of this prolonged inquiry, and which are continued on another page of our present Number. By many tongues has the story been told; and though on one crucial point there is conflicting evidence, yet there are many points of agreement between the witnesses. Thus it seems to be indisputable that Mr. Charles Delaunay Turner Bravo, stepson of Mr. Joseph Bravo, of 2, Palace-green, Kensington, was a young barrister, who, falling in love with a pretty widow, Mrs. Ricardo, at Brighton, last autumn, married her in December, lived at The Priory, Balham, up to April 18 last, when he was suddenly seized with a mortal illness, from which he died on April 21. The Priory, at Balham, is (as pictured in the Engraving) a Gothic mansion situated in its own grounds; and there Mr. and Mrs. Bravo appeared to have passed the early days of their brief married life happily enough, according to the letters written by Mr. Bravo to his stepfather, but anything but happily, according to the testimony of Mrs. Cox. This lady, a widow, who acted as companion to Mrs. Bravo, has asserted that there were quarrels between Mr. and Mrs. Bravo, owing to the intemperate habits of the latter, and a certain anonymous letter which coupled the name of a neighbour, Dr. Gully, with that of Mrs. Bravo; and jealousy of Dr. Gully continued in the breast of Mr. Bravo (still on the authority of Mrs. Cox), notwithstanding that, prior to the marriage, Mrs. Bravo had promised to sever the connection. Mrs. Cox (varying the statement made by her at the first inquest) declared at the second inquiry that on being called by the servant to go to Mr. Bravo's bedroom on the night of April 18, she flew to his assistance, and found him standing at the open window, whereupon he said to her, "Mrs. Cox, I have taken poison for Dr. Gully. Don't tell Florence!" It may be advisable not to attempt to epitomise here this lady's further evidence as to the relationship which, Mr. Lewis elicited from her, existed at one time between Mrs. Ricardo and Dr. Gully, who both travelled on the Continent together at Kissingen and other places, and whose intimacy was so close that Mrs. Campbell, her mother, was compelled to say in court that her family held no communication with her for some years. Referring the reader to another column for an analysis of Mrs. Cox's testimony, we may add here that Mrs. Bravo's late companion, who has borne herself calmly during her examination and cross-examination, appears to be about thirty-five, has a pale, resolute face, is neatly dressed in black, and wears spectacles.

An extension of the Great Eastern Railway to Gunton, near Cromer, and the branch line of the Midland Railway from Berkeley to Sharpness Docks, Gloucestershire, have been opened for traffic.

The claim of Henry Windsor Villiers Stuart, of Dromana within the Decies, in the county of Waterford, to the title and dignity of Lord Stuart De Decies, as being the only son of the late Lord, the first holder of the barony, has recently been before the House of Lords' Committee for Privileges. On the last occasion when the case was before their Lordships the evidence, taken by commission abroad, was put in without being read. It was taken before Mr. Thomas Edward Howe, barrister-at-law, the commissioner appointed by their Lordships to examine the witnesses, and it comprises the statements of M. Florian Rammel, resident at Vienna, and of the Baroness Prochazka, a daughter of the late Lady Stuart born before her marriage with the late Lord Stuart. Mr. H. D. Greene was counsel for the claimant; Mr. Hugh Cowie represented the Crown. The substance of the evidence was as follows:—M. Florian Rammel, a gentleman of independent means, living in Vienna, stated that he was the nephew of the late Lady Stuart, whose father's name was Olt. He had known her in 1835, when she was addressed as Lady Stuart. The Baroness Leopoldine Prochazka, resident at Presburg, in Hungary, the wife of Baron Ottokar Prochazka and the daughter of the late Lady Stuart before her marriage with the late Lord, stated that she recollects seeing her mother in London prior to 1832, and that her mother told her that she had been married to Lord (then Mr.) Stuart, in Scotland, in 1826. Her mother and Lord Stuart lived together as husband and wife, and were received as such in society, her mother always being addressed as Lady Stuart after her husband was raised to the Peerage. The further hearing of the case has been postponed until next Session.

MUSIC.

The close of the two Italian opera establishments has left a comparative, not a positive, lull in London music, which is now almost continuous, in some shape or other, throughout the year. Operatic performances give way to Promenade Concerts, two series of which, indeed, began before the closing of the opera-houses—those at the Duke's Theatre, in Holborn, and those at the Alexandra Palace, as already recorded; and this (Saturday) evening, Covent Garden Theatre will again be opened for the Promenade Concerts annually given there by Messrs. Gatti during the autumn months. This year's series (under the direction of Signor Arditto) promises to be of very special interest.

We have already referred to the leading features and the object of the Balfe Memorial Festival, and have also given the interesting details set forth in Professor G. A. Macfarren's letter on the subject, published last week. We need now, therefore, only record the successful result of the performances which took place at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday last, when (the entrance-money being half-a-crown) more than 14,000 visitors attended, giving promise of a solid financial basis for the proposed establishment of a free scholarship, in Balfe's name, at the Royal Academy of Music. At three o'clock a concert began in the Central Hall with the manuscript overture to the posthumous opera of "The Talmud" (the work produced in Italian as "Il Talmismo," at Her Majesty's Opera). This orchestral prelude was given for the first time on Saturday, when it pleased greatly by its general brightness and highly effective climax. Vocal selections from the opera were rendered by Madame Christine Nilsson (her first appearance at the Alexandra Palace), Madame Marie Rose, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Extracts from others of Balfe's operas were given by Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Enriquez, and the vocalists already named. Mr. Howard Reynolds's cornet obbligato having been a feature in two of the songs—"The light of other days" and "In this old chair." The concert closed with the overture to "The Siege of Rochelle," the opera by which Balfe made his earliest English reputation. Sir Michael Costa conducted this portion of the festival. In the evening a performance of "The Bohemian Girl" was given in the theatre, with Madame Rose Hersee as Arline, Mr. G. Perren as Thaddeus, Miss Palmer as the Gipsy Queen, Mr. G. Fox as Count Arnheim, and Mr. Pope as Devilshoof. The opera was ably conducted by Mr. H. Weist Hill. The fine execution of the band and the effective singing of the well-trained choir of the establishment were noticeable features in several portions of the festival performances. Many of Balfe's manuscripts, together with various testimonials and tributary acknowledgments to the composer, were exhibited during the day in the central hall.

The refined part-singing of the Upsala choir was exemplified with special success at a concert given last week at St. James's Hall. There are thirty choristers selected from a much larger number, all being students of the University of Upsala. Their first programme consisted largely of music of a national character, having included, also, Mendelssohn's charming part-song, "Wasserfahrt." In all these the singing was highly-finished, in point of quality of tone, refinement, expression, and contrasted effect. The concert referred to included vocal solos by Madame Christine Nilsson and Miss Bolingbroke, and some brilliant pianoforte-playing by Miss Albert. Sir Julius Benedict presided at the piano in those cases requiring an accompaniment. A second (farewell) concert was given by the choir on Tuesday evening.

The committee of management of the hospital for which Madame Nilsson gave a concert, on May 24, has sent her a souvenir in the form of a handsome silver inkstand, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Madame Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud by the committee of management of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, W., as a mark of appreciation and gratitude for her kind services on May 24, 1876, by means of which a sum of £1016 was raised towards the building fund of that institution."

The annual Anglesey National Eisteddfod concluded its three days' session at Llangefni, on Tuesday, the presidents' chairs having been filled by Mr. Davies (the county member), the Dean of Bangor, Colonel Bramston Smith (High Sheriff), and Captain Berney. The chief choral prizes were won by Carnarvon choirs, a quarrymen's band from the same district being victorious in the band contests. Mr. Lewis, of Holland Arms, took the principal literary prize.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. T. M. Mudie, one of the earliest students of the Royal Academy of Music, where he distinguished himself both by his pianoforte-playing and his compositions. His productions comprised overtures and symphonies, pianoforte music, and numerous charming vocal pieces. Many of his works have been from time to time noticed in these columns. Mr. Mudie's style was eminently pure and classical, and his name deserves to be more widely known than it has been.

THEATRES.

The Globe was reopened on Saturday with the popular Hibernian drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen," with Mr. J. A. Cave in the part of Terence O'Moore, and Miss Edith Lynd in that of Kathleen. The songs in this drama were most effectively given by Mr. Cave, and Miss Lynd was pathetic as the heroine. Bernard Kavanagh was well represented by Mr. L. Harcourt. Miss Fannie Leslie, of music-hall celebrity, amused the audience in the musical extravaganza of "The Dancing Dolls."

On Saturday morning Mr. Edward Terry took his farewell benefit at the Strand, and appeared as Capias Shark in the comedy of "A Bird in the Hand is worth Two in the Bush," which throughout was adequately represented. The second act of "Our Boys" followed; and afterwards Mr. Terry delivered a rhymed address, written for him by Mr. H. J. Byron, in which there was less poetry than might have been expected, but enough of point, roughly shaped, to please a well-disposed audience. In the evening the burlesque of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was performed, succeeded by "Living at Ease" and the farce of "The Dress Coat." Miss Jennie Lee also delighted the audience with her Dutch song and dance; and Mr. Vernon extemporised a speech in favour of Mrs. Swanborough, which was much applauded.

"London Assurance" continues to be attractive at the Haymarket. The Prince of Wales's closes this week; but the Vaudeville, with "Our Boys," still presents the drama for more than the five hundredth night, which it attained last Saturday. The Court terminated its season last week. Mr. Teole continues to be attractive at the Gaiety.

The steamer *Ethiopia* has brought home from the West Coast of Africa the last six months' copies of the *Illustrated London News* as a gift to the Missions to Seamen Society, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C., for the use of seamen on board ship. The secretary will be glad to receive similar gifts from friends nearer home.

FINE ARTS.

We described some time back the great collection of etchings, wood-engravings, and other works belonging to Mr. George Cruikshank representing great part of the labour of the artist's life. A negotiation for the purchase of the whole of the collection for £2500 was entered into by the directors of the Westminster Aquarium last winter, and now, the purchase having been completed, Mr. Cruikshank is arranging the work for exhibition himself. This will be a great and valuable addition to the permanent attractions of the Aquarium. The productions of no other modern artist probably cover so lengthened a period, and at the same time enter so minutely into its manners and customs, its costumes, follies, foibles, and vices. As an abatement of their merit in this last respect may, it is true, be urged their excessive individuality—one and all, early and late, have too strong a family likeness. They are primarily and before all things works by George Cruikshank, and in so far they represent or reflect their subjects less perfectly. The artist is, however, too genial, he has too genuine a sympathy with his time, not to be a faithful observer; whilst with most persons his fancy, if rather superficial, and his humour, if rather obvious and stiff, more than compensate for any possible want of realism. Then, his high moral purpose (as in his attacks on drunkenness) gives to his work a didactic character which forcibly, though unconsciously, illustrates his age—at least in its vices. The value of such a collection must greatly increase as time rolls on, and it will be hard by-and-by to match it in instructiveness from any similar single series of contemporary illustrations. The etchings, too, as examples of the art, are almost incomparable in some respects. Altogether, the directors of the Aquarium have acted very wisely, as well as liberally, in securing this highly attractive collection for the public; and it will go far to make up for the comparative failure of their exhibition of pictures and drawings.

A statue to Colonel Ackroyd, late member for the borough of Halifax, was unveiled in that town, on Saturday last, with much ceremony and rejoicing. The cost of the statue has been defrayed by public subscription; it is of bronze, and weighs about two tons; it is 9 ft. high, and stands on a granite pedestal. It was designed and partly modelled by Mr. J. Birnie Philip, after whose death it was completed by Signor Fucigna. Previous to the unveiling, the committee of management waited upon the Colonel at his residence, and presented him with a beautifully-bound address containing the names of 11,757 inhabitants of Halifax and vicinity, who thus desired to express their esteem and regard on his retirement from the representation of his native borough.

Most of our readers are acquainted with the gallery in the Uffizi, Florence, containing the famous collection of portraits of artists, painted by themselves, from the earliest times till the present day. The latest addition to this collection, says the journal *Roma Artistica*, is the portrait of Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, the distinguished painter of portraits and of fancy subject-pictures, who has long resided in England, but the earlier years of whose career were spent in Italy, where he painted the portraits of many celebrated visitors and residents, and where the artist's reputation is still held in high esteem. Several of Mr. Lehmann's subject-pictures have been engraved in the *Illustrated London News*, the last being entitled "Out of the World"—a pathetic picture of a monk seated by the casement of his solitary cell, and thinking wistfully over the contents of a book he has been reading.

At the solicitation of some friends, Mr. Whistler intends to resume the practice of etching, and is about to proceed to Venice, there to execute twenty plates, which are to be followed by other series from the banks of the Seine, and Holland. Mr. Whistler attained so much distinction by his etchings from the Thames side, that his new works in this mode will be looked for with considerable interest. The last work in oil upon which the artist has been engaged is a recently completed whole-length of Mr. Henry Irving in the character of Philip II.

Mr. Alfred Marks has issued a subscription photograph from Leonardo da Vinci's cartoon of the Virgin and St. Anne in the Royal Academy. This is one of the little-known treasures of the Academy which we trust will be accessible to the public before long on the opening of the new rooms in the upper story of Burlington House. With the reproduction of this cartoon, Mr. Marks has also published a photograph of the original sketch for the composition, purchased for the British Museum at the sale of the Galichon collection. Means are thus afforded for comparison and for tracing the growth of the artist's conception.

Apropos of photography, it appears that the plan of attaching to an admission-pass intended to be non-transferable a small carte-de-visite of the holder has worked better at the Philadelphia Exhibition than was expected. This check to fraud is believed to have operated morally (for it could not have been fully put in practice in the crowding and confusion of a great exhibition), though it would be impossible to prove that it has been wholly successful, or even nearly so. There are serious objections to the plan; and if attempted to be fully carried out or made much more than a form it would be productive of great inconvenience, annoyance, and delay. Fancy the distracted state of mind that a conscientious ticket-taker would be reduced to who attempted to identify, say, only a hundred American ladies each time they presented themselves and their carte for admission, when each time, in all probability, they would appear in a more or less radical change of dress and coiffure from that of their carte! And when his doubt as to identity became fixed (as without question it frequently would), how could both parties be got out of the very disagreeable difficulty? The habit of personating others with non-transferable tickets seems to be more common in America than even on our suburban railways. Several exhibitions in America have not paid (particularly that of the American Institution, in New York) from the unscrupulous way in which large numbers of persons have used passes to which they were not entitled. Hence the plan put in practice in Philadelphia. And, as this plan has no doubt been attended with considerable success, we recommend it for adoption by managers of railway lines granting season tickets, in order to check the frequently dishonest use of such tickets by the holders. Another report, and a less agreeable one, reaches us regarding the Philadelphia Exhibition—namely, that many of the drawings are being much injured by damp from the walls of the Exhibition building and from the rapid and wide variations of the temperature.

Mr. Gallait, who has contributed so seldom to public exhibitions in recent years, has lately completed lifesize whole-length portraits of the King and Queen of the Belgians, which are now on view at the Musée, Brussels. A statue of the Goddess of Health, the work of the Belgian sculptor, Joseph Geefs, has also been added to the museum, together with an allegorical painting by Rubens, which represents the same goddess surrounded by the attributes of hygiene and medical science.

A curious misadventure has happened in regard to a statue of Leopold I, intended to have been erected at Mons. When the statue arrived the pedestal was found to be too short to support the figure. The inauguration has consequently been postponed.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The 133rd Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists began its sittings, on Wednesday week, in Nottingham. The first business was the filling up of vacancies in the legal hundred, of which there were nine—five being admitted by seniority, and four (G. W. Olver, B.A., J. Bond, D. Hay, and E. J. Robinson) by nomination of the general conference, ministers of ten years' standing only voting. The chief event of the day was the election of president. The votes resulted in favour of the Rev. Alexander M'Aulay, of Birmingham, who obtained 146 votes. Dr. Rigg, of Westminster, had 137 votes, and S. Coley, of Leeds, 126. The total number of ministers of ten years' standing and upwards who took part in the election of president was 424. The Rev. Dr. Williams was re-elected secretary of the conference. The retiring president, the Rev. Gervase Smith, congratulated his successor on his elevation to the chair, and assured him of the good wishes of all his brethren. He then handed to him the bible used by Mr. Wesley in his field preaching, and also the official seal of the Conference. He had received a letter inquiring what "relics" besides Mr. Wesley's bible were usually transmitted by the outgoing to the incoming President. The only "relic" was God's own word, as not even the covers of the book were the same which Mr. Wesley used. The President (Mr. M'Aulay) then congratulated the ex-president on his successful conduct of the business of the last conference, but chiefly on the remarkable accession to the societies at home and abroad. An open session of the Conference was afterwards held.

On Thursday the thanks of the Conference were unanimously presented to the ex-president for his valuable services during the year. The Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., acknowledged the vote. The thanks of the Conference were presented to the secretary and other officers. Dr. Williams was also thanked for his Fernley lecture on the priesthood of Christ. It was agreed that Dr. Rigg should give an account of his deputation to the General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches in the United States in the evening; and that the representatives of the French Conference should be heard at the same time. The following letter, addressed to the president, was laid before the Conference:—

St. Mary's Vicarage, Nottingham, July 25, 1876.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I venture to invite the members of the Wesleyan Conference during their visit to Nottingham to attend a service and unite with us in worship at the old parish church where our forefathers once worshipped, and now sleep together in Christ our Lord. I would hold such service at any day and hour, early or late, that could possibly be arranged, between this and Aug. 4, when I am leaving home for several weeks. I am encouraged to send this invitation by the fact that when the Independents held their annual meeting, a few years ago, at Nottingham, a large number of their body attended such a service, and spoke very kindly of the pleasure which it gave them; and I am anxious not only to show any respect I can to the Wesleyan body on their visit to Nottingham, but also to manifest to the town and to the world at large that, although separate in some respects from one another, we are in our deepest heart still one in Jesus Christ.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours truly, FRANCIS MORSE.

A conversation arose in reference to the letter. The ex-President moved a resolution to the effect that Canon Morse should be informed that the Conference would be glad to receive him as it would the Nonconformists, and the resolution was seconded. Dr. Punshon suggested further consideration, and would be glad if some united service could be arranged. Dr. Jobson said that, although they could not go as a conference they might go as individuals, and he trusted that many of them would attend the service. It was agreed that the Rev. W. Arthur should draw up a letter of reply.

On Friday the Rev. W. Savage, one of the deputation from the Canadian Conference, was introduced to the President. The cases of candidature to be received on trial for the Wesleyan ministry were brought forward, and with the following results:—Eleven were received for the Welsh work, five for immediate home-mission work, one for immediate foreign-mission work, forty-two for the Theological Institution and home work, twenty-nine for the Theological Institution and foreign missions, two were deferred, and seven were declined. The question, "What ministers have died during the year?" was next considered. Part of the hymn commencing "Come, let us join our friends above," was sung. The first name was that of Benjamin Frankland, B.A., one of the Connectional editors, who died after a ministry of thirty-one years. Drs. Osborn and Jobson spoke in high terms of his character and ability. The second was Charles Prest, who was twenty years secretary of the Home Missions and President of the Conference in 1862. The question of a reply to the application of Canon Morse, of the parish church, Nottingham, inviting the Conference to attend a public service in the parish church, created some excitement. Various suggestions were made, but it was admitted on all sides that the Conference could not, as such, accept the invitation. Mr. Arthur, who has completely lost his voice, appeared on the front of the platform, and, speaking through Dr. Punshon, counselled reciprocity of feeling and Christian courtesy, but no more. After a long discussion, in which Mr. Bedford, Mr. Olver, Mr. Holland, and the ex-president, took part, the following reply, prepared by the Rev. William Arthur, was adopted:—

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Your kind and fraternal letter has been read to the Conference, the members of which cordially appreciate your sentiments of Christian Catholicity. On their part, they feel it a duty and a privilege to cherish a sense of oneness with believing men who hold the Head, to whatever branch of the church they may belong. As to your proposal for a service in the parish church of St. Mary's, in this town, I am instructed to say that, if you arrange for such a service, and give me information as to the time, many members of the Conference will feel it both a privilege and a pleasure to be present at it. I do not understand your invitation to be to the Conference as a corporate body, in which capacity, indeed, it would not be possible for us to attend.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully, ALEXANDER M'AULAY.

The question "Who have died?" was then resumed, and the following names recorded:—John Dawson, of Deptford, in the forty-third year of his ministry; Edward Shelton, who died at Rochester on Sunday morning last, in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry; Robert W. Broomfield, of High Wycombe, in the thirty-sixth year of his ministry; John T. Morley, of Southampton, in the twenty-ninth year; Matthew Salt, of Gunnislake, Devon, in the thirty-sixth, and Henry Dean, of Lynton, Devon, in the fortieth, year of his ministry. Remarks upon the character and work of the deceased ministers were made by brother ministers who have been engaged in work with them in former years. Half-past three having arrived, the President gave out Montgomery's well-known hymn, "For ever with the Lord," which was sung with deep feeling. The Rev. James Scholes concluded with prayer. At the open session, the Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D., gave an account of his visit to America and Canada as one of the English deputation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. The Methodist adherents in the States numbered 10,000,000, or one fourth of the entire population. Of these 1,750,000 were communicants. The ministers numbered 12,000. The next Church, numerically, was the Baptist; then Presbyterians, Independents, and Protestant Episcopalians. An arrangement was made to receive the Nonconformist ministers of Nottingham in the Conference on Monday. A large number of the members attended a meeting of the Children's Home in the evening.

A letter was read from Canon Morse on Saturday, proposing to hold a special service in the parish church on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, for all who were willing to attend, with

an invitation to tea at the vicarage afterwards. The death-roll was considered, and part of the hymn commencing, "What are these arrayed in white?" was sung. The first name was that of Samuel Romilly Hall, who was President of the Conference in 1868, and died since, at Bristol, in the fortieth year of his ministry. Mr. Rattenbury, Dr. Punshon, Dr. James, the President, and others spoke in high terms of his character. The following other deaths were noticed:—Thomas Payne, Melksham; Robert Owen, South Wales; John Roberts, Aberavon; William Davies, D.D., a distinguished Welsh scholar and an able preacher; J. Farmer Reynolds, Stourport; Benjamin Wood, Shrewsbury; Benjamin Firth, Blackpool; William Edwards, one of the resident secretaries of the chapel committee, Manchester (his death is a great loss to the chapel interests of Methodism); John W. Roberts, Manchester; Alexander Hume, Manchester; William Bunting, Haslingden; James J. Topham, Rigley; John H. Faull, Nottingham; Matthew C. Pennington, Goole; Lionel D. Reay, Stockton. There had been eight deaths in the foreign missions, and three in Ireland. At the close of the inquiry the hymn commencing, "I the good fight have fought" was sung with great feeling. The examination of character was then begun. The name of every minister is called over by the secretary, and an answer given by the chairman of each district. The inquiry embraces character, doctrine, and discipline. As personal matters are involved, it is not usual to report this part of the proceedings. The inquiry was suspended at the end of the Norwich district. Dr. Park, of the Primitive Methodist Church in America, was introduced, and delivered an address.

Canon Morse's invitation to the members of the Conference to attend a special service in the parish church of that town, on Sunday afternoon, was accepted by about two hundred ministers, and upwards of a hundred afterwards took tea at Canon Morse's house.

At Monday's meeting the thanks of the Conference were presented to the ex-President and President for their able sermons on the previous day. The question of character was resumed and proceeded with as far as the end of the Leeds district. At twelve o'clock a deputation of the Nonconformist ministers of Nottingham was introduced. The Rev. W. R. Stephenson, M.A., read an address. The Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., Independent minister, gave a most cordial welcome to the Conference. The Rev. William Woods, Baptist, and the Rev. J. Medicraft, Methodist New Connection, spoke briefly on the position and relationships of the respective Churches. The Revs. Benjamin Gregory and E. E. Jenkins replied on behalf of the Conference, and, after prayer by the Rev. John Farrar, the Conference adjourned for refreshments. The Conference resumed at half-past one, and continued during the afternoon the examination of character and hearing appeals respecting the administration of discipline in the circuits. The list was nearly gone through when the time for adjournment arrived. In the evening a public service for the examination of candidates for ordination was held. Several of the young men were called upon by the President to state their religious experience, and their call to the ministry.

The work of superannuating ministers was gone through on Tuesday. In the later proceedings it appeared that the present number of members is 372,538, being a net increase of 14,876, with 33,228 on trial for membership. During the past year there had been in the society 5642 deaths, and the new members numbered 53,277. The greatest increase had taken place in the Leeds district.

An ordination service was conducted, on Wednesday morning, by the President in Wesley chapel. The President, the ex-president, and the secretary of the Conference were joined in the laying on of hands by several ministers. The young ministers ordained were:—George Adcock, John R. Cleminson, Henry B. Clough, George M. Cobban, Robert Curry, Richard G. Dawson, Richard F. Earnshaw, William Evans (n), Daniel Eyre, Joshua M. Fairbourn, James Green, Job Grice, Charles E. Griffin, Benjamin E. Hawkins, James S. Haworth, D. Arundel Hay, Fred. Hilton, Fred. Hughes, Owen Hughes, David Jones (c), Richard Lloyd Jones, Wm. A. Leach, Robert W. Little, Caleb Lord, Henry H. McCullagh, Joel Mallinson, Joseph B. Maltby, William Muncaster, Fred. H. Naylor, George Outhwaite, John M. Owen, S. Hickling Parkes, Charles W. Rhodes, Marmaduke Riggall, Henry Scanes, Alfred O. Smith, Theophilus L. Taylor, Ernest S. Thies, Charles Thomas, John Thompson (B), William H. Weatherill, Thomas H. Whitmore, Josiah E. Whydale, and Alfred S. Williams. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper having been administered, the ex-President gave a most earnest and eloquent charge to the newly-ordained ministers.

In order to expedite business, an evening sitting was held on Wednesday.

The Conference will meet next year at Bristol.

SUEZ CANAL.

A Treasury minute, dated the 17th ult., was issued last Saturday. Colonel Stokes, R.E., Mr. Rivers Wilson, C.B., and Mr. Standen having been appointed the representatives of the English Government on the council of the Suez Canal, the minute proceeds:—"It has now become necessary to provide each of these gentlemen with the qualifying number of shares (100) required by the 28th statute. Doubts, however, have arisen whether the transfer of shares from those recently acquired by her Majesty's Government would constitute a qualification within the meaning of article 28 of the statutes, in consequence of the coupons having been detached from them. Her Majesty's Government, without committing themselves to an opinion upon the validity of these doubts, think it advisable, under the circumstances, that the necessary steps should be taken for the purchase of a sufficient number of ordinary shares, and for the transfer of them to the three representatives of this country on the council; and the First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggest, therefore, that instructions should be given through the Commissioner for the Reduction of the National Debt to the Government broker to acquire 300 shares, which will be paid for by an advance out of civil contingencies, to be afterwards adjusted by means of a vote of Parliament. The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have considered the question of the remuneration to be offered to the representatives of the Government on the council, and they recommend that a salary of £800 per annum, covering all expenses, should be assigned to Mr. Standen, who will be resident director or administrator in Paris, and that a salary of £300 should be assigned to Colonel Stokes and Mr. Rivers Wilson, the non-resident directors or administrators, and that the two last-named gentlemen should receive in addition an allowance for travelling expenses." The approval of the Lords of the Treasury was signified.

A bronze statue to Colonel Akroyd, late M.P. for Halifax, erected on North Bridge in that town, was unveiled last Saturday by Mr. Joshua Appleyard. An address, signed by 13,000 persons, was first presented to Colonel Akroyd, at his residence, Bankfield. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., and others.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

One of our Illustrations shows the terrible accident, on Thursday week, to the express up train from Plymouth, on the Bristol and Exeter and Great Western line of railway. This train is popularly called "the Flying Dutchman." It was due at Bristol within a few minutes of noon. While passing through the Bourton cutting, four miles below that city, it ran off the rails into the side bank; the engine turned over, and the front carriages crashed into each other. The guard and stoker were killed, and many passengers were seriously hurt.

The train consisted of a broad-gauge engine and tender, a guard's van, and five carriages containing about a hundred and fifty passengers. In going through the long and deep cutting near Bourton the engine suddenly mounted the top of the inner rail, ran along for a dozen yards, and jumped off the track. The chain which coupled it to the van and the rest of the train being severed, the engine dashed along the six-foot way for thirty yards, then cut completely through the down line, rushed onwards for about fifty yards further, and plunged against the precipitous bank, falling back on to the line. With the force of the rebound it reared up, turned completely over lengthwise, and sent the tender several yards up the line, with its framework battered. William Dunscombe, the driver, and Randall, the stoker, kept their places to the last, and were only thrown off when the engine dashed into the bank. Randall was almost disembowelled, and the back part of his head was cut off. Dunscombe had his arm and leg cut off, and lived only about twenty minutes. As the engine turned over it was passed by the van and passenger carriages, which had kept to the rails. The van, after dashing and swaying about a dozen yards past the engine, suddenly turned at right angles, swerved across the down line, and fell over. Its sides were at the same time crushed by the heavy wheels of the engine, which, though weighing several tons, were sent flying through the air as the engine turned over. The guard, Thomas Watts, had jumped out, and thus saved his life, but had his arm broken. The first carriage behind the tender had its hinder part smashed. The next to it was quite wrecked: its windows were broken, and the passengers inside received severe cuts about the face, neck, head, and arms. One lady lost the sight of one eye. When extricated they were stanching their wounds with their handkerchiefs, and were not considered to be dangerously wounded. Mr. Day, surgeon of Long Ashton, was quickly in attendance upon the wounded, and received valuable assistance from a passenger, Mr. George Sergeant, of University College, Hospital. Most of the wounded passengers were taken to Long Ashton, and there received most hospitably by the villagers; others with slight wounds proceeded to Bristol. In the mean time steps were taken to clear the up and down lines. This was a work of considerable difficulty; and throughout the afternoon and evening passengers up and down had to be passed over the wreck by the officials to trains at either end of the blocked portion of the line. Our Illustration shows the appearance of the wreck.

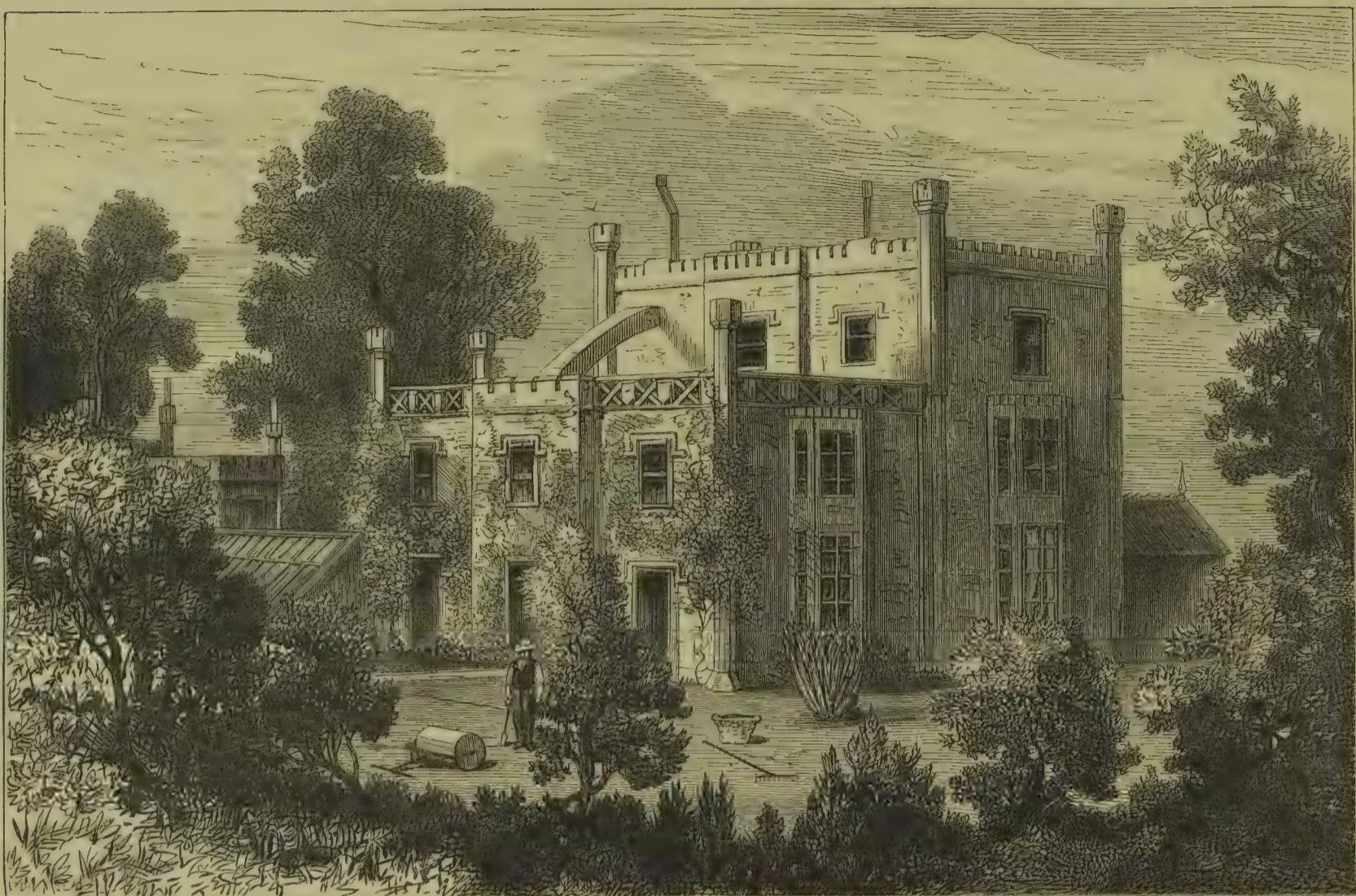
The inquest on the two men killed, William Dunscombe, the engine-driver, and James Randall, the stoker, was opened, yesterday week, by Mr. Craddock, Coroner for Somersetshire, and was adjourned. Among the passengers most severely injured is Mrs. Fotheringham, of Torquay, who has sustained a serious shock to the spine. Several ladies are badly cut about the head and face.

THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

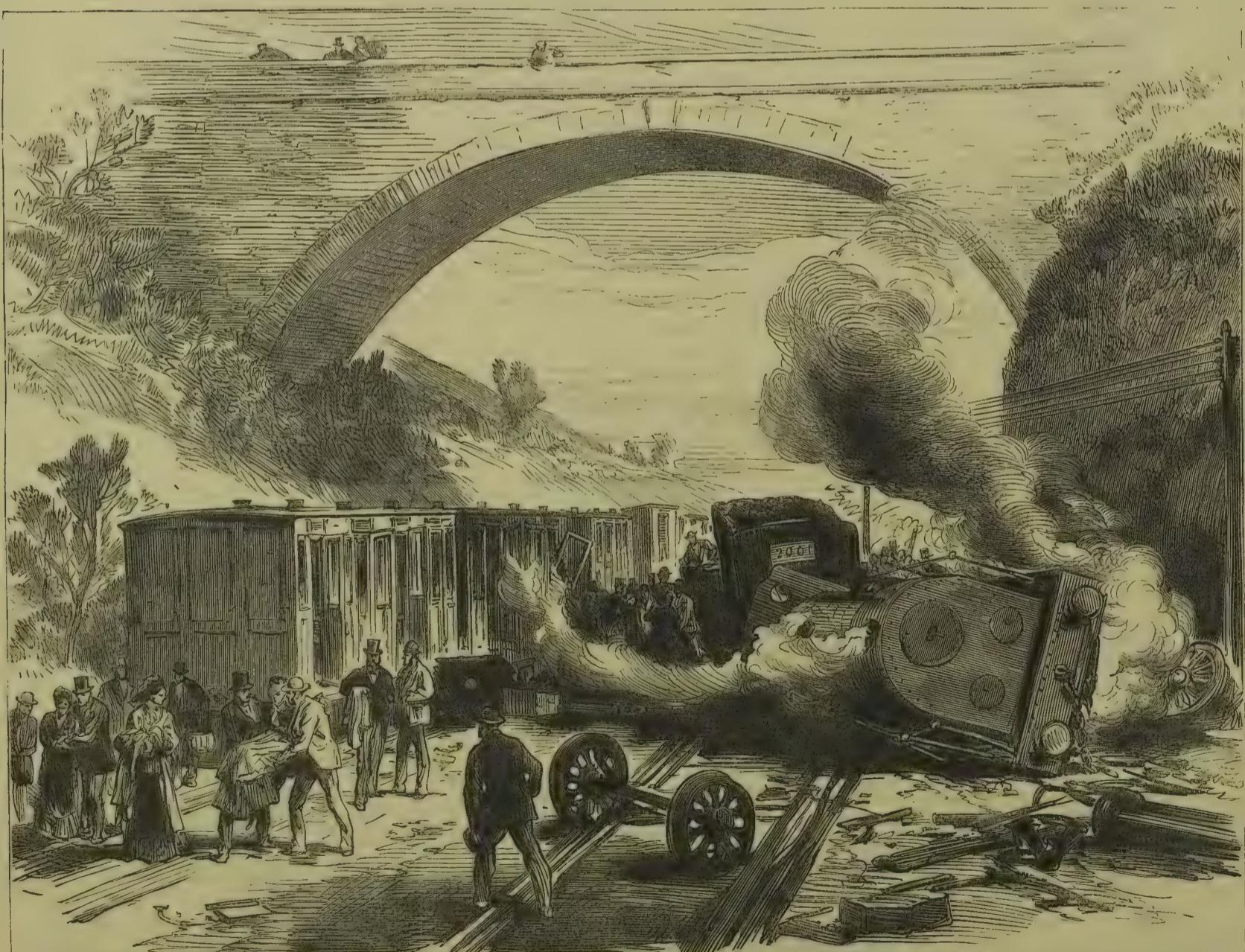
New Holland, who carried off one of the most valued trophies of the turf in such gallant style, last week, is a four-year-old by Young Melbourne, from Bounceaway. The former, who is at the Royal Paddocks, at Hampton Court, is now upwards of twenty years of age, and Bounceaway belongs to Prince Soltykoff, for whom she won several races, being always more remarkable for speed than stamina. It is evident, therefore, that New Holland is indebted for his fine staying powers to his sire instead of to his dam, and this is worthy of notice, as the reverse is generally the case. On his first appearance in public in 1874, New Holland was a big unfeigned two-year-old, and, though he won one race, his performances were not very promising. In the following season it was evident that he still required time; for, though he won his first two engagements, beating Bay of Naples and the Fairminster filly, he cut a poor figure in the St. Leger and Newmarket Derby. During the present year, however, his trainer's care and patience have been well rewarded. With only 7st. 2lb. on his back, the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom was quite at his mercy, and then he had no difficulty in beating old Lilian for a Queen's Plate at Ipswich. In a similar event at Winchester, however, Jester defeated him with consummate ease; but subsequent running has proved pretty clearly that, with the exception of Kisber, Jester is probably the best three-year-old in training. He next appeared at Ascot, when an easy victory over Earl of Dartrey was succeeded by a still more creditable performance, as Freeman, who was conceding him 3lb., could only beat him by a head for the Alexandra Plate, after a desperate finish. As this race was run over a distance of three miles, New Holland's stamina was placed beyond dispute; and, taking full advantage of this, Cannon made nearly the whole of the running with him in the Goodwood Cup. It is the fashion at present to decry our cup horses; but we fancy that New Holland is far better than is generally supposed; and, being thoroughly sound and very good-looking, he is likely to carry Prince Soltykoff's pink jacket first past the post on many future occasions.

An influential meeting was held on Monday, in the Recorder's Court, Belfast, under the presidency of the Mayor, at which resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction with the progress of the Sunday closing movement, condemning the proposed Government amendments on Professor Smyth's bill, which would exempt Belfast and other large towns from its operation, and calling upon the members for Belfast to oppose the amendments.

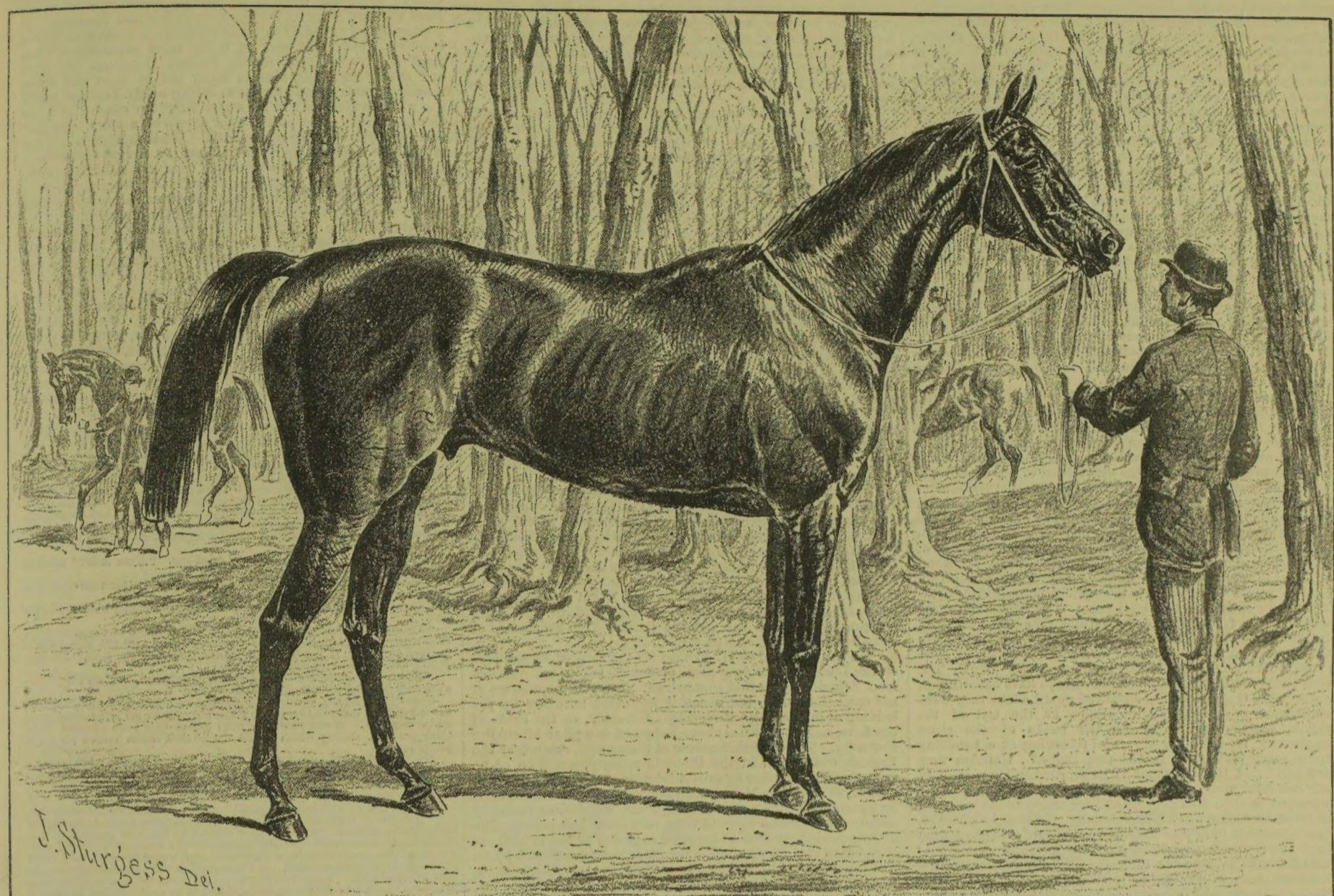
The annual report of the Commissioners of the Scotch Fishery Board states that in the herring fishery the total quantity of herrings cured in 1875 was 942,930 barrels; the total quantity branded, 523,789½ barrels; and the total quantity exported, 660,970½ barrels; being a decrease from the preceding year of 57,581 barrels in the quantity cured, and 76,344½ barrels in the quantity exported; but an increase of 6331 barrels in the quantity branded; that in the cod and ling fishery 187,783½ cwts. were cured dried, and 8503½ barrels cured in pickle; and that the quantity exported was 81,880½ cwts. cured dried; being an increase over the preceding year of 44,322½ cwts. in the quantity cured dried, and 17,19½ barrels in the quantity cured in pickle, and of 20,967½ cwts. in the quantity exported. That the number of fishing-boats in Scotland was 14,656, and of fishermen and boys 45,082; and that the estimated value of the boats, nets, and lines employed in the herring and cod and ling fisheries was £1,092,275, being a decrease of 191 boats, and of 144 fishermen; but an increase of £19,498 in the estimated value of boats, nets, and lines.



THE PRIORY, BALHAM, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES BRAVO



THE DISASTER TO THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN" EXPRESS ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.



NEW HOLLAND, WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE WAR: EMBARKATION OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artists on both sides of the war, among the Turks as well as among the Servians, furnish this week's paper with Illustrations, sketched by them at Adrianople and at Belgrade, not many days ago. The scene in the streets of Adrianople, which is the second city of European Turkey, where drum and fife are now daily heard summoning volunteers to the standard of the Crescent, shows what an appeal the Sultan's Government is making to the loyalty and martial spirit of the Moslem population. In the great caravanserai of this city, which is called the Chibouk Chular Khan, are the temporary barracks of the irregular troops called Bashi-Bazouks, a mixed horde of Turks, Koords, Tartars, Albanians, and Circassians, who come from all parts with their old muskets, swords, and daggers, enlisting not so much for pay as the chance of plunder and licentious spoil. They have no officers or regular commanders and leaders till they join the army; and it is but too notorious that they perpetrate shocking deeds of violence and rapacity on their road through Bulgaria, at the expense of the Christian inhabitants. This is spoken of by our own correspondent, writing from Adrianople on the 15th inst., when he had heard of their acts of pilage in the neighbourhood of Philippopolis and Tatar Bazardjik. The domed building with minarets, shown in the background of one of his sketches, is the mosque of Sultan Selim. A singing and dancing buffoon, called the Chingané or Karagous, is continually employed in his grotesque performances to amuse and excite the idle fellows awaiting their orders to march.

M. Yriarte in the account which he has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of his visit to Bosnia and the Herzegovina gives some interesting particulars respecting the Turkish army. Arriving on the scene of action without any strongly marked prejudice on behalf of either side, he was evidently obliged, if he wished to see anything of the operations, to accompany the Turks, who occupied the plains; whereas the insurgents, after sending their wives, families, and flocks across the Austrian frontier, had retired to the mountains. The column to which he was allowed to attach himself was composed of Bashi-Bazouks, or irregulars, on horseback and on foot; a battalion of nizams or regulars, scarcely two hundred strong; several battalions of redifs or reserve (more properly, perhaps, militia), and two pieces of artillery; the whole commanded by a bimbashi, or chief of a thousand men. The column was accompanied by a few zaptiehs or gendarmes. The Bashi-Bazouks, who were generally spoken of as the irregulars, formed the advanced guard, and were preceded by a band of fifes and side-drums, whose music was hardly worthy of the name. The precise duty of the Bashi-Bazouks seems to have been that of scouts rather than that of an advanced guard, since they went "sometimes at the head, sometimes at the tail of the column, quitting the road for the banks of the river, disappearing for hours together, and returning at a headlong pace to place themselves in the first ranks." Uniform they have none, and their costume is indescribable, since each of their costumes would need a separate description. They equip themselves at their own expense and according to the taste and fashion of the region to which they belong. A doctor, to whom M. Yriarte seems to have been indebted for most of his information about the Turkish troops, divided the irregular forces into Bashi-Bazouks, Spahis, and Bedouins. The Bashi-Bazouks are volunteers, who, in default of pay, content themselves with plunder. During the Crimean War their numbers are said to have reached 8000 for the infantry and 16,000 for the cavalry. The Spahis form an aristocratic corps, and belong for the most part to the land-holding class in Bosnia, Turkish Croatia, and Bulgaria; though some of the Spahis now serving in Bosnia are "Mohammedan gentlemen without resources," and even ragged. The Spahis and Bashi-Bazouks are quite incapable of discipline. Their officers, moreover, are without the necessary military knowledge for enabling them to direct their men in a regular battle against disciplined forces; and therefore they are only employed in guerrilla warfare. Their horses are harnessed in the Turkish fashion, unlike those of the regular cavalry, who are ridden with English saddles and long stirrup-leathers, and, as M. Yriarte assures us, ridden very badly. The irregulars carry arms of every description, from the long Circassian rifle to the Remington breechloader. The zaptiehs or gendarmes employed on patrol duty are chiefly Albanians; and the Spahis are nearly all natives of the very provinces in which the insurrection exists. The horsemanship of the irregulars, who ride in their own fashion, is excellent. So also is that of "two Cossack regiments from the Russian frontiers," in which the officers are for the most part Poles, Ruthenians, or even Russians. Nearly all these officers have embraced Islamism, and many of them are said to have left the armies in which they originally served in consequence of grave breaches of discipline. These regiments of Turkish Cossacks were at one time very popular with foreign officers of an adventurous disposition. But the equipment is somewhat costly, the pay is uncertain, and of late years among foreigners there have been fewer candidates for admission than of old. A good many officers left the Turkish Cossacks to serve in the American Civil War; and the disturbed state of Europe has opened abundant chances of employment to warriors desirous above all things to see service and to receive pay.

The horses even of the regular cavalry are said to have an irregular look. They are of various Eastern breeds, and have neither strength nor weight for the work required from heavy cavalry. The duty of remounting the regiments is systematically neglected. Thus, horses are retained in the ranks until an advanced age, and M. Yriarte saw some venerable chargers which had passed their twentieth year. The cavalry stables at Banjaluka, in an extensive plain, are worth visiting; but visitors are not always well received, the Turkish troopers being suspicious on the subject of the evil eye. To guard against all such malignant influences the necks of the horses are hung with amulets of various kinds. The evil eye has equal terrors for the Bosnian Christians, who, to avert its effects, purchase charms from the Franciscan monks. Another superstition, which seems to be shared by Christians and Mohammedans, is connected with bodily mutilation. A correspondent, writing from one of the Servian camps, has recently stated that wounded Servians who might be saved by resigning themselves to the loss of a leg or an arm will rather die than submit to an operation. The Turks have a similar horror of amputations, their feeling on the subject arising from a belief that men who have lost a limb will not be readily admitted into Paradise. Perhaps, too, both Turks and Servians have heard that serious operations performed in field hospitals by volunteer surgeons are seldom successful.

The Turks' best arm, according to M. Yriarte, is the artillery, which, divided into six regiments, numbers from 7000 to 8000 men, with 540 pieces and a few batteries of mitrailleurs. All the guns are breechloaders, some of them from Krupp's establishment, others of English make. The artillermen are excellent. On the other hand, the fortresses which the artillery might be required to defend, and which it has often defended with so much courage and persistence, are now in a

most dilapidated condition. Until within the last few years all the reforms introduced into the Turkish army were of French origin. But since 1870 the Porte, like other Governments, has adopted Prussia as its military model, and, with the intention of reorganising its forces on the North German system, it has disorganised the army as constituted after the French pattern. It is only in the districts around Constantinople that the state of the Government finances has allowed the changes theoretically introduced to be practically applied, and beyond Roumelia no trace of the new reforms is to be found.

According to the existing laws on the subject of recruitment, all Mohammedans are liable to military service during a term of twenty years, of which four are passed in the "nizam," or infantry of the line, two in the "dutza," or first reserve, six in the "redif," or second reserve, and the last eight in a third reserve, corresponding to the German Landsturm. In time of peace not more than half the men liable to serve in the regular army are to be found with the colours; and service is easily avoided by those who are ready to purchase exemption. Accordingly, the mass of the army represents the destitute portion of the population. The best of the seven army corps into which the Turkish army is divided is the Guard Corps. The greater part of the officers in the regiment have either studied at foreign military schools or have been selected for superior capacity from Line regiments; and M. Yriarte thinks the appearance of the Guard has misled many foreigners as to the merit of the Turkish troops in general. The Guard is the first of the seven corps, and usually occupies Constantinople and the surrounding districts; the second is the corps of Bulgaria or the provinces of the Danube, with headquarters at Schumla; the third belongs to Roumelia, the fourth to Anatolia, the fifth to Syria, the sixth to Irak, the seventh to Yemen. The last three corps are composed of Asiatics and Africans, and most of the soldiers are black.

The embarkation at Alexandria of the troops sent by the Khedive of Egypt to aid the Sultan in his war against Servia and Montenegro is the subject of an illustration. It took place on the 10th ult.; the vessels employed were the Khedive's beautiful steamer-yacht the Mahroussa, and others belonging to his Highness. Our view of the scene in the harbour is from a sketch by Mr. Hugo M'C. Hardcastle, taken on the roof of the post-office. The ships are at their usual moorings; the boats, filled with men and stores, have put off to them, and are passing through the Arsenal Basin. The lighthouse of Ras-el-tin is a prominent feature of this view.

We are indebted to M. Yriarte for the view of Semendria, on the Danube, a trading town of Servia, two hours' journey from Belgrade down that great river. It has a population of not more than 5000, but which is increased at times by the holding of fairs and great markets; Schabatz, on the banks of the Save, a short distance above Belgrade, is a place of similar character. The old fortifications of Semendria, erected by the Turkish conquerors in the fifteenth century, would be of no use in modern warfare against a siege or bombardment. They consist, as shown in M. Yriarte's sketch, of a wall surmounted by square towers at very small intervals, which were probably designed for archers to shoot from with bows and arrows. The towers would very soon be knocked to pieces by the artillery of the present day. Semendria is the place to which Prince Milan was accompanied by the citizens of Belgrade upon his starting for the campaign he has undertaken, just five weeks ago. Mr. Chantrey Corbould, our own Special Artist at Belgrade, sends a variety of sketches of different incidents, more or less characteristic of the military crisis, in the Servian capital city. The news came one night that Prince Milan's mother had died suddenly in Bavaria, and next morning there was a solemn requiem mass in the Greek church on the slope of the hill that goes down to the Save. All the shops, cafés, and hotels were closed during the service, and the people, as well as the officials, flocked to the church with most reverent behaviour. The service of the Greek Church lacks the impressive character which marks such funereal celebrations, both in the English and Roman Catholic Churches. The chief feature of interest was the presence of the Princess, the consort of Prince Milan. She is about soon to become a mother; and this circumstance, added to her deep mourning, makes her look older than she really is. Her features are strikingly handsome and energetic, and it was gratifying to witness the demeanour of the people towards her, which was marked by attachment as well as respect.

On the same day a proclamation was read to beat of drum in the streets, forbidding all men of the reserve, not called out yet, to leave Belgrade—no easy matter, even if they intended doing so, as no one can cross the river, even to go to Semlin, without a special pass. The publication of the statements respecting Turkish outrages in Bulgaria and Bosnia has created a feeling of great exasperation and materially increased the prevailing enthusiasm for "the holy war." There are but very few able-bodied Servians left in Belgrade, in fact, the bulk of the population just now consists of 4000 Austrian subjects who are under the direct control and superintendence of their Consul-General, Prince de Wreda; but volunteers from the surrounding districts are flocking in, to be shipped for the army of the Drina, via Schabatz, or go to Semendria, en route to head-quarters. They are stout, tall, able-bodied men; but their armament is of a very miscellaneous character—flint guns, fowling-pieces, old Turkish firelocks, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, alternating with sniders and chassepots, unmistakably French in their origin. General Alimpic, on the Drina, has a large number of non-commissioned officers and greater facilities for drilling the men than other commanders. As yet these irregulars have done very well.

Five Ottoman army corps are now endeavouring to enter Servia—Eyub Pasha, from Nish into the Morava Valley; Soleiman Pasha, from Perot into the Timok Valley; and Osman Pasha, from Belgradjik; Fazyl and Ahmet Pashas maintaining the line of communications open between Osman and Soleiman Pashas. The Servian troops have abandoned the Turkish territory in the south and south-east. The retreat of General Tchernayeff was mainly occasioned by the Turks sending large reinforcements to the eastern frontier of Servia and threatening to invade the Principality by Widdin and Saitchar. His return to Servian soil has somewhat improved the dangerous position of the south and east Servian forces.

The offensive movements of the Turks against the Servian forces in the east seem to have begun, on Saturday, all along the line. At least, engagements are reported from three sides—from Bregovo, a little village close to the mouth of the Timok, opposite the Servian town of Kragujevatz; then from Izvor against Saitchar; and from Nish, in the Morava Valley, against Alexinatz, which is the first fortified position of the Servians on that point. As to the result of these engagements, further information must be expected before an opinion can be formed. On the other side, a bulletin comes from the headquarters of Prince Nikita, according to which the Montenegrin north army, under the leadership of the Prince, attacked Mukhtar Pasha at Orbitza, on the road between Korito and Bilek, and routed him completely, taking much war material and many prisoners, among them Osman Pasha. The victory, though announced from Montenegro, looks probable enough.

LORD WILLIAM LENNOX ON COACHING.

One of the breeziest volumes to glance through when summer is at its height, and anything suggestive of a breeze is welcome alike in town and country, is *Coaching, with Anecdotes of the Road*, by Lord William Pitt Lennox (Hurst and Blackett). It is a blue book certainly as far as its cover is concerned, but a bluebook which may even be found more entertaining than Lord Derby's bluebook on the Eastern Question. Its fresh and cheery style takes us in fancy out of town and along pleasant country roads almost as readily as Mr. Freeman would tool us from Hackett's in his smart Brighton coach; and our chatty guide is never at a loss for a quip or a story. Stories! God bless you! he has some to tell. What matters it if a few of the anecdotes are old? Or if there be a few repetitions? Coming from so genial a *raconteur*, they are relished afresh; and we have not the heart to say, with the prosaic guests in *Punch*, "Capital! old fellow; but don't you remember how we roared when you first told us that story twenty years ago?"

Skimming the erudite chapter wherein Lord William tells us how Hippolytus and other ancient whips "handled the ribbons well," we tarry over chapter 2, for that tells us of our author's two adventures on the road with highwaymen. "Once," writes his Lordship, "when travelling, in very early youth, from London to Goodwood, the Chichester coach was stopped by two ill-favoured scoundrels, who were about to levy blackmail on the inside passengers, when, fortunately, the sound of a travelling-carriage was heard, and, thinking, probably, that the inmates of it might be armed, the robbers scampered off." Lord William also came uninjured, either in person or pocket, out of his second encounter with footpads. Not so fortunate were the victims of the following robbery:—

Two travellers were journeying together over a dreary common, when one remarked to the other that he trusted they should not fall in with any highwayman, as he had one hundred pounds in his boot. They had not gone many miles before they came to a most secluded spot, where four cross-roads met; the new-laid earth round the finger-post and a gibbet at some little distance, with a skeleton body suspended in chains to it, showed that two human beings had met with ignominious deaths. They had been companions in crime; and in robbing the mail the guard had been killed. . . . As they passed the grave three men suddenly rushed forward, determined, as they swore, with a dreadful imprecation, to have the money or the lives of the travellers.

"Spare our lives; take all I have!" cried one. "Here it is!" offering a handful of silver.

"That won't do," responded the highwayman; "I'll soon see what you have about you."

"Stay," said the other; "my companion has our money hid away in his boot."

"Traitor!" exclaimed his companion, while one out of the gang, with blackened face and cocked pistol, proceeded to take off the boots of the terrified victim. "If you've spoken false," shouted the first, "I'll give you an ounce of lead for your pains."

"He has spoken the truth," responded the searcher. "Here's a prize—a hundred pounds in Bank of England notes."

Securing the money, the two travellers were blindfolded and bound to the finger-post, while the horse was taken out of their gig and turned loose on the common. It was nearly an hour before they were released from their position, during which period the ill-used victim vented his anger pretty loudly.

Upon reaching the next town, where a deposition was made before a magistrate, the worthy Justice commented in rather a severe strain upon the base conduct of the miscreant who had acted so treacherous a part.

"Hear my palliation," meekly said the accused.

"Stand down; I've heard enough!" vociferated the man in authority.

"One word," continued the other. "My object was not to screen myself at another's expense. My companion told me he had one hundred pounds in his boot. I had twelve hundred pounds in my waistband. Had I been searched that must have been discovered, and would probably have led to my companion being searched; so I thought it better to sacrifice the smaller to the larger sum. I now return the money I was the means of being deprived of, and in future recommend him to be more prudent in keeping his own counsel."

Returning to his theme of coaching proper, Lord William Lennox gives us a comprehensive review of the popular pastime from the earliest times to the present day. He describes in his brightest manner the coaching days of his youth, "before panting steeds had given way to puffing engines, iron greys to iron rails, coachmen and guards to stokers, and horseflesh to steam." He dwells with especial relish on a journey he made at this period from the White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly to Bath by the York House coach, which was driven by "Driving Giovanni," who "invariably indulged the outside passengers with snatches of the popular ditties of the day—'O, say not woman's heart is bought,' 'Love has eyes,' 'Will you come to the bower?' 'Savourneen Deelish,' 'The Thorn,' and 'Sally in our Alley.'" With the wit and banter of the road, with graphic sketches of coaching celebrities, and with much good advice to the novice in coaching, Lord William's pages are varied. Of the most skilful whips of the present day we read: "Many noblemen and gentlemen there are who can drive cleverly-broken thorough-bred horses admirably well, but who would be at a loss if called upon to drive a stage-coach or 'scratch' team to Epsom or Ascot. There are, of course, many honourable exceptions, and I select a few, and there may be others, who could worthily fill the places of the late 'Oxford Will,' Jack Adams, 'Peers,' 'Falkner,' 'Probyn,' and Parson Dennis. At the head of the list I would place two noble Plantagenets—the Duke of Beaufort and his son, the Marquis of Worcester—who are *nulli secundus*; next the Earls of Sefton and Craven, Lords Londesborough, Aveland, Carington, Cole, and Tredegar; Colonels Tyrrwhitt, Owen Williams, the Hon. C. White, and Armytage; Messrs. Cooper, Trotter, F. Villiers, and H. Wombwell." Further on Lord William says, and with this quotation we take leave of a seasonable and very pleasantly-written volume:—"The popular song of the Whip Club ran as follows. I only remember the first verse:—

With spirits gay we mount the box, the tits up to the traces,
Our elbows squared, our wrists turned down, dash off at awful paces;
With Buxton bit, bridle so trim, three chestnuts and a grey—
Well coupled up the wheelers then—Ya, hip! we bowl away."

THE FRUIT CROPS.

A series of reports on the condition and prospects of the fruit crops throughout the British islands is published by the *Gardeners' Magazine*, which says that a more disastrous season for fruit crops has rarely been experienced. Apricots and plums are almost universally below average. Cherries have been more abundant in the south, but elsewhere have been a relative failure. Peaches and nectarines are a fair average crop in the southern half of the kingdom but thin in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Apples are almost universally below the average, the reports from Ireland being somewhat more favourable. Pears are generally below average. Small fruits, such as currants and raspberries, have given a good general average, but gooseberries are in most cases thin. Strawberries have been abundant and of fine quality on heavy land, but on light soils small in size and of short duration. Nuts of all kinds, owing to the drought, are below the average. Early potatoes have generally yielded a good crop, but the tubers are small in size. Later varieties look well, but want rain, and up to this time there have been few indications of disease.

Death is reported to have occurred from the bite of a viper, sustained, on Thursday week, by a young man who, with a friend, was ascending Leith Hill, in Surrey. He received medical attention, but the virus had so penetrated his system that he died, last Saturday, at an inn to which he had been assisted by the friend with whom he was making a walking tour.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR H. H. BOYD, BART.

Sir Harley Hugh Boyd, Bart., died on the 2nd ult., on board the Union Company's mail-steamer Teuton, off St. Helena. He was born Nov. 2, 1853, the only son of Sir John Augustus Hugh Boyd, Bart., by Honora Mary, his wife, third daughter of Charles Biggs Calmady, Esq., of Langdon Hall, Devonshire, and grandson of Sir John Boyd, third Baronet, by Harriet, his wife, daughter, and in her issue heiress, of Hugh Boyd, Esq., of Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim. He succeeded his father as fifth Baronet in 1857. The baronetcy devolves on his uncle, now the Rev. Sir Frederick Boyd, M.A., sixth Baronet, who was born in 1820, and married, 1864, Katherine Mary, only child of Henry William Beauclerk, Esq.

THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., P.C., Bishop of Meath, whose lamentable death, at the episcopal palace, Ardbraecon House, Navan, on the 29th ult., has caused so much pain and sorrow, was born Oct. 9, 1811, the second son of Rear-Admiral Samuel Butcher, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Townsend Herbert, Esq., of Cahirnane, a descendant of the Herberts of Muckruss, Killarney. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and became successively Scholar of that University in 1832, a Fellow in 1837, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1850, and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of Ballymoney, in the county of Cork, and in 1866 was consecrated Bishop of Meath. An able theologian, a profound scholar, and a most estimable man, Dr. Butcher was elevated to the mitre with universal approval, and his devotion to his sacred calling did not disappoint his friends' hopes. Few were more beloved, few are more regretted than Dr. Butcher. His published works were on theology and ecclesiastical literature. His Lordship married, Nov. 23, 1847, Mary, daughter of John Leahy, Esq., of Killarney, and had two sons and four daughters. His brother is the eminent surgeon Dr. Butcher, of Dublin.

SIR J. W. KAYE.

Sir John William Kaye, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., died on the 24th ult., at his residence, Rose-hill, Forest-hill. He was born in 1814, the second son of the late Charles Kaye, Esq., some time solicitor to the Bank of England, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Hugh Atkins, Esq., of Acton, Middlesex, and received his education at Eton, and at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe. For some time he was an officer in the Bengal Artillery, but resigned in 1841. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company, and in 1858 succeeded John Stuart Mill as Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, from which post he retired in 1874. Besides contributing largely to periodical literature, Sir John wrote most extensively on subjects pertaining to the history and politics of India, its Generals and statesmen: amongst other works he was the author of "History of the War in Afghanistan," "History of the Administration of the East India Company," "History of the Indian Mutiny," &c. He was made a K.C.S.I. in 1871. He married, in 1839, Mary, daughter of Thomas Puckle, Esq., Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Surrey.

The deaths are also announced of Charles Alexander Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Bombay Army (retired) for many years on Staff Service in the Deccan, aged seventy-three;—of General H. C. M. Cox, H.M. Indian Army, aged seventy-seven;—of John Leach, Esq., of Ivy Tower, Pembrokeshire, J.P., High Sheriff, 1855;—of Major-General Robert Turnbull Sandeman, H.M. Indian Army, retired;—of William Duckworth, Esq., of Orchard Leigh Park, in the county of Somerset, aged eighty-one, brother of the late Samuel Duckworth, Master in Chancery, at one time M.P. for Leicester;—of Mortimer Collins, poet and novelist;—of the Rev. T. Michael McDonogh, thirty-two years Incumbent of Bransgore, Hants, and late Rector of Dengie, Essex, in his ninety-second year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated April 24 and 26, 1876, of Mr. Henry Berger, late of No. 30, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, and of Bromley-by-Bow, who died on June 25 last, were proved on the 13th ult. by William Thomas Berger, the brother, Samuel Sharp Berger, the son, and George Tamplin, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his said son all his right, share, and interest in the business of a starch manufacturer carried on by him in partnership with his brother to the extent of £30,000, he paying thereout to his widow an annuity of £800 during her life; to his widow, Mrs. Caroline Matilda Berger, a pecuniary legacy of £1000, all his horses, carriages, and certain jewellery absolutely, and the income of the investment of a sum of £25,000, in addition to such annuity of £800, with his residence in Cleveland-square and the furniture and effects for life; to his executor Mr. Tamplin and to Miss Gillman, £300 each free of legacy duty; one fourth of the rest of his property he gives to his said son Samuel, and one fourth upon trust for each of his daughters—Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Connor, and Mrs. Barber. The will declares that the provision thereby made for his wife, son, and daughters is in addition to, and not in substitution of, the benefits conferred upon them by settlements.

The will, dated Feb. 26, 1870, of Mr. Charles Cannon, late of Kidderpore Hall, Hampstead, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Amelia Caroline Cannon, the widow, and Miss Caroline Cannon, the daughter, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator provides for his business of a dyer, in Davies-street, Oxford-street, being carried on by his trustees until his son Charles is fit and able to manage it, when, at the trustees' discretion, it is to be absolutely transferred to him; to his wife he bequeaths £500, household furniture to the value of £500; and an annuity of £500 and his residence known as Kidderpore Villa for life, or so long as she shall remain unmarried; to his brother Francis, 52 gs. per annum for life; and the residue to his three daughters, Caroline, Amelia, and Cecilia.

The will, dated April 23, 1874, of Mr. Frederick Horton, late of No. 10, Mount Ararat-villas, Richmond, who died on April 4 last, has been proved by Richard Stileman and Frederick Willmott, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his son, William Peters Horton, to his daughter, Mrs. Corderoy, to other relatives, and to his executors; and the remainder of his property upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Matilda Regester, and her children.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 30, 1871, and July 1, 1876, of Mr. Charles Pearson Elliott, of the Bengal Civil Service, formerly of Loodeanah, in the Punjab, and late of Fairleigh Buxton, Derbyshire, who died on the 1st ult., were proved on

the 25th ult. by Mrs. Hannah Frances Elliott, the widow, and the Rev. John Barton, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives his wife £300 absolutely, and the residue for life, and at her death to his children in such manner as she shall appoint.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 8, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1874, of Mr. John Weldale Knollys, late of No. 2, Cambridge-villas, Cheltenham, and of Reading, who died on Feb. 2 last, were proved on the 11th ult. by Miss Georgiana Ellen Ellis, one of the executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W FINLAYSON (Naples).—We regret to say that we have not got the back numbers at hand to refer to. Many thanks for the problem.

X C.—We cannot inform you; but a letter addressed to Simpson's Divan, 101, Strand, would probably find him. Our advice is to have as little to do with "professional" chess as possible.

BEEHIVE.—The problem is soluble at a glance; besides, four checks in a four-move problem are utterly inadmissible. Problem No. 1691 cannot be solved in three moves if Black play 1. P to Q Kt 4th.

DR. VALEI (Potsdam).—Where is the joke? You have sent us a blank diagram.

O W (Kirkcaldy).—Two numbers only of the *Chessplayer's Chronicle* (new series) and one of the *City of London Magazine* have appeared. The problems are most welcome.

G J WILLIAMS.—If the Pawn discovers check, the Knight covers, mating. Probably you have overlooked that the Black Rook is "pinned."

G J C.—A very neat two-mover, but somewhat marred by the capture on the first move.

A NATHANSEN.—Quite correct.

E A THROWER.—We should have been glad to have inserted the paragraph had it come to hand in good time. As a matter of fact, it reached us exactly a week after date.

C F FOWLE.—Can your problem be solved if Black play 1. B to Q B 8th?

A F.—We cannot accept problems fettered by conditions.

PROBLEM NO. 1691.—Additional correct solutions received from R. H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club; Editha A. Wood, E. H. H. V., G. H. V., J. Sowden, R. W. S., Blue Peter, Mansion House, Three of Them, W. Lessom, Cant., A. R. Jameson, C. Walton, C. A. T., Red Ink, H. Burroughs, J. C. W. P., Latta, Incog., W. F. Payne, Lorimer, C. C. C., W. V. G. D., Arthur, W. Weldon, C. A. Carpenter, A. Marden, Those by Beehive, A. James, Logways, A. E. Levett, C. Carter, and H. Quartermain are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1691.

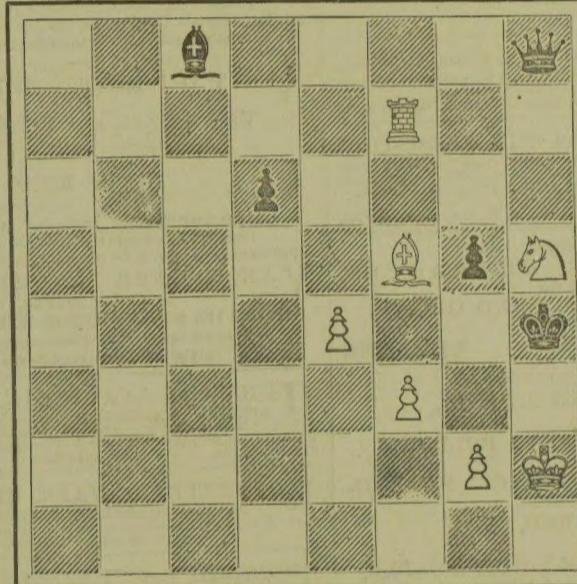
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th	P takes P	3. B to K B 2nd	K moves
2. R to K B sq	P to R 6th	4. B to Q 4th, dis. mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1692.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R 3rd	Q takes B (ch)	2. K takes Q, and mates next move.	
	(a) (b) (c)	(e) 1. 2. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt (ch)	
(a) 1. 2. K to K 6th (dis. ch), &c.	Q takes P (ch)	2. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt (ch)	
(b) 1. Q to Q 4th (ch)	2. Kt takes Q (ch), &c.	3. K takes Q. Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1694.
By the Rev. F. R. DREW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

We give below the concluding Game in the late Tournament of the City of London Chess Club. The competitors were Messrs. PFAHL and BEARDELL.

(Centre Counter-Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q to Q 2nd	Kt takes R
2. P takes P	Q takes P	19. Q to K R 6th	P to K B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	20. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
We rather prefer 3. Q to Q B 4th, followed by P to Q B 3rd.		21. R takes Kt	Q to K 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th		22. P to K R 4th	P to Q B 4th
This is not a good station for the Bishop. The more correct development is 4. P to Q 4th, after which the Bishop can be advantageously posted at Q's 3rd square.		23. B to K 3rd	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th	24. R to K sq	Q to K Kt 2nd
A very good move. From this point Black, notwithstanding his somewhat bizarre opening, has decided the better game.		25. K to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	26. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes Q
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	27. B takes Q	R takes R
7. Castles	Kt to K B 4th	28. B takes R	R to Q Kt 8th
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to Kt 7th (ch)
9. Kt to K 2nd	Castles	30. K to B 3rd	B to K 3rd
10. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th	31. B to Q B 6th	Takes R P to R P
		32. P to Q Kt 5th	P takes P
		33. P takes P	K to Kt sq
		34. B to Q 6th	P to K R 4th
		35. K to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
		36. P to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
		37. P takes P	Takes P
		38. K to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
		39. K to B 5th	B to B 5th
		40. B to Q Kt 7th	R to R 7th
		41. B to K B 3rd	R to Q B 7th
		42. K to Kt 4th	B to K B 8th
		The whole of this game is conducted with great steadiness and judgment by Mr. Prahl.	
15. B P takes P		43. B to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
		44. B to K B 4th	B takes P
		45. B takes B	R takes B
16. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K 6th	46. K takes P	R to Q B 7th,
		All this is neat enough.	and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association commenced, on Monday last, at Cheltenham. Owing to the early hour at which we are compelled to go to press, we are unable to give any particulars of the proceedings.

LA STRATEGIE.—We have received the current number of this magazine, which contains the usual complement of games and problems, together with an amusing article on English Chess and Chessplayers, from the pen of Mr. A. Delaunay.

THE AMERICAN CHESS JOURNAL.—The *Dubuque Chess Journal* has made its appearance in a new and improved shape, under the title of the *American Chess Journal*, with the accomplished Mr. S. Loyd at the head of the problem department. From all accounts the Philadelphia Tournament scarcely promises to be a success, the amount of the prize fund already collected reading very little over 1000 dollars. We are glad to see, however, that the American players, notwithstanding their many private bickerings, have resolutely set their faces against the proposal to defray, in any shape, the expenses of any European visitors.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual meeting of the National Volunteer Artillery, at Shoebury Ness, was opened on Saturday last, Colonel Gadby, R.A., having been again appointed to take the command of the camp. There was a church parade, on Sunday morning, in the mess tent, the sermon being preached by the camp chaplain, the Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow, 3rd Middlesex Artillery. Under the new arrangements for the first division began on Monday morning, and extended over three days, the fourth day (Thursday) being reserved for emergencies, such as the deciding of ties and the conclusion of any competitions which may have been interrupted by any accidental circumstances. On Friday the first division, having completed their labours, go home, and on the following day (Saturday) the second division enters the camp, and passes through precisely similar competitions. At this meeting the two divisions together will be about 1400 strong of all ranks, a large increase upon any former year. In accordance with the programme, the Mondays in each week are to be devoted to competitions with the Palliser rifled muzzle-loading 64-pounder with shell, and on the Tuesdays and Wednesdays the 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong with shot. On the Thursday of the second week (Aug. 10) the day will be devoted to the exciting contest between the Royal Artillery for prizes offered by the National Artillery Association. On Friday, the 11th, the prizes will be distributed.

The following events came off last week:—

On Monday the commanding officer's monthly challenge cup was competed for by seventy-three members of the 37th Middlesex, at Wormwood-scrubs, and the cup was taken for the fourth time this year by Private T. H. Heathcote, who was, however, tied on this occasion by two other competitors—viz., Sergeant Lindley and Private Lindley.

A competition for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup took place at Rainham, on Tuesday, between the H company London Rifle Brigade, the holders of the cup, and I company Queen's Westminster. The Queen's were successful with a score of 416, against 401 made by the Brigade.

The annual prize meeting of No. 3 (Captain Wilson's) company of the 9th (West) Middlesex took place at Wormwood-scrubs, on Wednesday, when several money and other prizes were competed for. The first prize was won by Lieutenant Bell, and the second by Corporal Edmonds. The remaining prizes were taken by Private Schroeder, Captain Wilson, Sub-Lieutenant Barber, and others. The company's challenge badge, 1876, was won by Lieutenant Bell.

The C company of the Queen's Westminster held their monthly competition at the Scrubs, the result being that Private Cameron was the winner.

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